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# The Guardian

Online

Charles Glass in G2

G2 with today's television

G2, pages 12-13

Straw rules Pinochet extradition can go ahead

## You can hide, general, but you can't run

Jamie Wilson, Mick Hopkins  
and Ewan MacAskill

**J**ACK Straw's historic decision to allow General Augusto Pinochet's extradition to go forward was hailed yesterday by human rights campaigners as a defining moment for international law, at the same time as it plunged the Government into legal and diplomatic crises.

The decision, on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, signalled the birth of a new era, according to human rights groups. It also effectively condemns the general to remain behind closed doors in Britain for up to two years without any prospect of returning to Chile.

But the immediate recall of the Chilean ambassador to Santiago and the prospect of a legal wrangle which could last up to two years meant that the Government was far from disentangling itself from the crisis.

The ambassador, Mario Arzaga, left Britain within hours of Mr Straw's decision, a move which a spokesman at the Chilean embassy described as "a gesture".

Observers predicted it marked an escalation of diplomatic tension between the two countries. Human rights groups were ecstatic. "Jack Straw should be congratulated for not bowing to political pressure and for allowing the legal process to proceed unhindered," said Amnesty International spokesman Richard Bunting.

Michael Posner, executive director of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, added: "This is a defining moment in the effort to end impunity for international crimes."

Although Mr Straw insisted his decision had been made on purely legal grounds, Labour MPs erupted in delight when news filtered out, with one punching the air. Their mood contrasted with



'Jack Straw had ample power to put an end to this shameful and damaging episode. This was a political decision and it represents a failure of political leadership'

— Baroness Thatcher



the outright condemnation by Conservatives. Tory leader William Hague described the decision as "cowardly" and Baroness Thatcher said Mr Straw had made a "grave mistake".

"This was a political decision and it represents a failure of political leadership," she said.

Before he left for Santiago the Chilean ambassador confirmed he was being "recalled immediately for consultation" by his country's president.

Mr Arzaga accused the Government of including political factors in the decision. "It was more than just a judicial judgment," he said.

Last night the Foreign Office said officials were keeping the security situation in Chile under "constant review" but it was not issuing any immediate instructions to alter existing arrangements for embassy and consular staff.

The situation would be closely monitored, amid fears of demonstrations by Chileans angry at the legal position in which Gen Pinochet, who has not been seen in public since his arrest in London on October 16, finds himself.

Mr Straw explained his decision to grant an "authority to proceed" in a five-page written reply to a Parliamentary question by Vernon Coaker, the Labour MP for Gedling.

The Home Secretary made clear he did not consider Gen Pinochet's age, health or status excused him from court proceedings.

Mr Straw said Gen Pinochet was accused in Spain of offences equivalent to attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, torture, conspiracy to torture, hostage taking and conspiracy to take hostages. All these alleged crimes were included in the authority to proceed.

However, there was one crumb of comfort for the general. Mr Straw ruled that further crimes of genocide and murder and genocide should not be included within the extradition request.

The decision immediately improved the standing of Mr Straw, a moderniser and right-winger, with the left of the party. Typical of the response was the Labour MP Jeremy Corbyn, a left-winger often at odds with the party leadership, who said: "Jack Straw has made a correct, courageous and brilliant decision."

Mr Straw was cheered last night by Labour MPs as he entered the Commons chamber for a vote on an unrelated issue.

Earlier in the day lawyers acting for Amnesty International tried and failed to secure a "temporary" stay of any decision to dismiss the extradition procedure in the High Court.

Within minutes of the High Court decision Jack Straw issued the "authority to proceed".

Geoffrey Bindman, who is acting for the human rights group and on behalf of victims of the former dictator, said the Home Secretary had acted "fairly and justly".



General Pinochet: Home Secretary said age, health or status did not excuse him from proceedings. PHOTOGRAPH: CRIS BOURN/CLE

### Inside

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## Sacking of abbey organist upheld Ape-like 'missing link' found

Madeline Bunting  
Religious Affairs Editor

**M**ARTIN Neary, one of Britain's finest organists, lost his job at Westminster Abbey yesterday after a decision by the Queen's Bench judge to reinstate him as organist at Westminster Abbey. The judge found that he and his wife had used their positions to collect "secret profits" from musical events by the abbey's choir.

After eight months of waiting and a 12-day hearing costing £200,000, the judge by the Queen's Bench judge, Lord Justice Tugendhat, said the judge found that he and his wife had used their positions to collect "secret profits" from musical events by the abbey's choir.

Dr Neary — who was honoured by the Queen earlier this year for his part in organising the music for Princess Diana's funeral — enlisted senior politicians and estab-

lishment figures such as Sir Edward Heath, John Gummer MP, and Frank Field MP to fight his cause.

"The battle in the cloisters also attracted criticisms of the dean, the Very Reverend Wesley Carr.

Lord Justice Tugendhat said: "For some 34 years Dr and Mrs Neary ran a business whose principal income earning assets were the lay vicars (adult singers) and the chorists."

"They derived profits from this business in the shape of fixing fees and surpluses on events involving the choir." He added: "They used their position as organist and music department secretary to make secret profits over a prolonged period."

Their conduct "fatally undermined the relationship of trust and confidence which should have subsisted between them and the abbey". Dr and Mrs Neary were "disappointed" by the ruling, but relieved "neither of us



has been guilty of any dishonesty."

In a statement they said: "While we have been found to have made errors of judgment, which we accept and regret, we consider the penalty is out of proportion." The dean was relieved by

the judgment. He said: "We have been found to have lost trust was culpable." He denied the scandal had damaged the status of Westminster Abbey or increased pressure to reform its anomalous constitutional position as a Royal Peculiar directly accountable to the Queen rather than coming under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London.

Although Lord Justice Tugendhat was harsh on Dr Neary, he also criticised the abbey, describing its handling of the disciplinary hearing into Dr Neary as scoring a "gemma minus on the scale of natural justice". He found it "surprising" that none of the abbey staff had approached Dr Neary to discuss the financial irregularities which the auditor had uncovered.

"Had they done so, and had the parties been prepared to discuss openly and frankly the abbey's concerns... it might have been possible to avoid the present unhappy situation."

Alex Duval Smith  
In Johannesburg

**T**HE oldest complete skeleton and skull of a human ancestor — a 4ft-tall ape-creature who died up to 3.5 million years ago — has been discovered in a cave near Johannesburg, South African researchers said yesterday.

The figure, temporarily christened Little Foot and to be named formally as soon as palaeontologists are sure of its sex — is older than Lucy, fragments of which were discovered in Ethiopia in 1974 (and named after the Beatles record playing at the time, Lucy In The Sky With Diamonds).

The South African scientists, led by Ron Clarke, a British palaeoanthropologist at the University of Witwatersrand, said the find would provide new clues as to when the apelike

progenitors of humans first came down from the trees. The skeleton, chiselled out of limestone at Sterkfontein cave, north-west of Johannesburg, has distended big toes and heels, allowing the creature to both walk and climb.

This specimen was found face down, its head resting on its left arm. Dr Clarke believes it fell down a shaft — which would explain why it escaped the voracious appetites of passing carnivores and scavengers — and was preserved in limestone created by dripping, calcium-charged water.

"It is one of many missing links from ape to man," Dr Clarke told a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday. With the skeleton, he said, "we're getting closer to the ape end" of man's evolution.

The discovery itself was a Cinderella story: the foot bones were collected from the cave in 1992, and at

first taken for animal fossils. More foot bones were found in 1994, and two researchers went to the cave to search for a body to match the foot.

The remains were dated by scientists at the University of Liverpool in what has been described as "the most momentous find ever made in Africa".

Dr Clarke, who showed the foot bones to the press conference, said the skull and legs were still embedded in Sterkfontein cave. The rock is expected to yield the pelvis, vertebrae and other bones in the coming months. When unearthed and assembled, they will begin to answer questions about human origins in Africa's woodland.

The oldest complete skeleton before this discovery dates back 1.8 million years and was found in Kenya.

Vital clue in evolution riddle, page 7

### Tools for schools

The Guardian today launches a charitable initiative which aims to boost the use of technology in our schools by getting thousands more computers into classrooms. In the biggest scheme of its kind, Tools for Schools (TfS) will recycle high quality computers that are surplus to the needs of business and industry, upgrade them and distribute them to the most needy schools in England and Wales.

It has won the backing of government ministers and advisers and the main teaching unions, and will help to spearhead Tony Blair's drive to raise standards in the classroom and train young people in the skills of the future through technology and computers.

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Comedy in crisis

# The Pinochet affair

In some ways Jack Straw has made a negative decision. He has, in effect, decided not to get involved.

## How Straw walked the tightrope

**The decision:** It was a ruling that only the Home Secretary could make, with no conferring. And politics didn't come into it

Alan Travis  
Home Affairs Editor

**J**ACK STRAW knew that when it came to the question of General Pinochet he was damned if he didn't. For a man who has so far been a "lucky" Home Secretary, the Pinochet case has proved to be the first real test of why Lord Callaghan described the job as operating "in heavily mined territory with frequent ambushes".

In some ways Mr Straw has made a negative decision. He has, in effect, decided not to get involved. It was not an easy process. Mr Straw was legally bound to go into self-imposed "purdah" after the law lords' ruling on November 25. This had to be a "quasi-judicial" and not a political decision which he alone could make. It is the moment all Home Secretaries dread. No conferring is allowed. Not even with Tony Blair.

Above all, it was a decision that had to be taken properly and thoroughly. He knew that any slip — such as evidence of political influence — would be the subject of endless High Court challenges.

Yet some still assume it was a cynical political calculation about the strong feeling among Labour MPs that proved decisive. "He's just boosted his chances of becoming prime minister," they mutter. Those close to Mr Straw insist that the decision to allow extradition proceedings to go ahead was purely on judicial grounds. It is true that there was a Home Office meeting on Tuesday to discuss the presentation problems. It is notable he did not announce his decision in a triumphant Commons statement before cheering Labour MPs.

In the event it was not until Monday afternoon that he sat down in the cloistered calm of the Home Office to study the file. The papers, prepared by the Home Office's Extradition Unit, contained a clear summary of the hundreds of representations from around the world. It will have set out the arguments on both sides.

Among the papers he read were the gruesome details of how the victims of the Pinochet regime were laid out naked on "the grill" — a metal table — and given electric shocks. Alongside them will have been dry Whitehall assessments of the impact of either option on British-Chilean relations.

While he studied the papers, his private office would have ensured his phones did not ring. If he had questions, he summoned his principal private secretary, Ken Sutton, or the leading extradition lawyer, James Turner, QC, or his own extradition specialists. Political advisers such as Ed Owen were not directly consulted.

Those close to him insist he obeyed the letter of the law and discussed it with none of his political colleagues, not even Peter Mandelson.

"The idea that he has discussed the matter with Robin Cook or any other minister is complete bollocks. It is not his style," one senior Home Office source said.

In some ways Mr Straw appears to have turned the biggest decision in his life into a mechanical, intellectual task. He had four precise questions to answer. Had the extradition request been properly made? Were the crimes ones suitable for extradition? Were the charges purely politically motivated? Were there any compassionate reasons to stop the extradition?

It was the last that may have caused him the most problems. He had already decided this year to halt the extradition of Róisín McAliskey to Germany on grounds of her health. But in Gen Pinochet's case Mr Straw appears to have taken the pragmatic route of saying that if he is fit enough to leave hospital he is fit enough to stand trial.

While he mulled over the decision, he got on with the rest of his life. Nothing in the diary was cancelled. But perhaps he realised that he had gone through this gruelling process once he will have to do it again once the courts have made up their minds. There is still time for Mr Straw to be damned all over again.



Jack Straw giving his decision yesterday. Those close to him insist he did not discuss it with any of his political colleagues. PHOTOGRAPH: MICHAEL STEPHENS

Pinochet was 'accused in Spain of offences equivalent to UK offences of attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, torture, conspiracy to torture, hostage taking and conspiracy to take hostages' Jack Straw in his written decision

## The reasons why decision was made

**Ruling:** Home Secretary cites treaty obligations and rejects general's claim to immunity

Vikram Dodd

**T**HE Home Secretary gave his decision in writing in response to a written parliamentary question. He said he was not obliged to give reasons why he had signed an authority to proceed, but would in this case.

He said he had considered representations made to him and material from the Foreign Office and Ministry of Defence.

He took his decision under the European Convention on Extradition (ECE) and gave particular weight to Britain's obligation to extradite General Pinochet consistent with the ECE. Mr Straw considered that Gen Pinochet was "accused in Spain of offences equivalent to UK offences of attempted murder, torture, conspiracy to

torture, hostage taking and conspiracy to take hostages". He rejected the Spanish claim of genocide constituting an extraditable offence.

The Home Secretary ruled that Gen Pinochet had no immunity for the offences cited by Spain and rejected his lawyer's request that the House of Lords ruling should be nullified because of the alleged bias of Lord Hoffmann. He also said Gen Pinochet had no "immunity or protection as the head of a special mission".

Turning to reasons which could void Spain's request, Mr Straw judged that Gen Pinochet's alleged offences were not political in character, nor was the request

issued to punish Gen Pinochet's political opinions. The Home Secretary wrote that none of the alleged offences were barred from prosecution because of the passage of time. Nor was Gen Pinochet unfit to stand trial, and any issue about the reliability of witnesses' memories would be a matter for the courts.

He rejected claims the request was not made in good faith and was not in the interests of justice. The Home Secretary said his advice was that his discretion was wide and he had therefore "taken a range of factors into account".

These included humanitarian considerations, that the

general's age and health made it unjust or oppressive to proceed with an extradition hearing, which were rejected. He said this could be reviewed at the end of the British stage of extradition. If the courts ruled to send Gen Pinochet to Spain.

The Home Secretary next considered Chile's claim that Gen Pinochet should be returned and that he could be tried there. He noted that there was no extradition request from Chile and international law does not bar Spanish jurisdiction. Mr Straw concluded a possible trial in Chile was outweighed by Britain's duties to extradite Gen Pinochet to Spain under the ECE.

He also considered the effect of extradition on Chile's stability and future democracy and on Britain's national interest. He concluded none of these presented "sufficient grounds not to issue an authority to proceed".

In conclusion, the Home Secretary said: "Senator Pinochet is committed to await the secretary of state's decision on his return". Mr Straw said when the case returned before him, he would consider any fresh developments or representations.

He ended by reserving his right to expand upon the reasons behind his decision if Gen Pinochet challenged it via a judicial review.

## Chilean exiles delighted, but Thatcher attacks 'grave mistake'

**Reaction:** Conservatives label decision cowardly, while Amnesty hails birth of a new era

IN Britain General Pinochet's tea-drinking partner, Baroness Thatcher, described the decision as a "grave mistake". She said Jack Straw "had ample power to put an end to this shameful and damaging episode. He has chosen instead to prolong it."

"Neither he nor the Government can hide behind legal posturing. This was a political decision and it represents a failure of political leadership."

Her views were echoed by Conservative leader William Hague. The "cowardly decision" would cause "serious

damage to our relations with Chile and sets a very awkward precedent."

Chileans exiled in Britain who have prayed Gen Pinochet might face justice for atrocities committed against relatives and friends expressed delight. Mercedes Rojas, whose husband Oscar disappeared during the former dictator's regime, said the precedent set would change international law.

"A crime against humanity should be prosecuted. I am pleased that justice is about to be started for people in my country."

Carlos Reyes, spokesman for Chile Democratico and Chileans in Exile, described it as a "wonderful omen for the families of the people who disappeared, and the people who died so many years ago fighting for democracy in my country."

Julio Vial, of the National Organisation of Chileans in Exile in the UK, added: "The whole experience of Pinochet having to go through this process and being left in the hands of international law means that in future people who even think of carrying out genocide will not be able to escape."

Amnesty International said the decision, on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, signalled the birth of a new era.



Chilean Ambassador Mario Artaza speaking before leaving for Santiago yesterday. PHOTOGRAPH: MARTIN ARBLES

"His decision recognises the memory of the thousands who were tortured, killed or disappeared during Pinochet's time in office," said

spokesman Richard Bunting. The London-based Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture said "the accused arch-torturer" might

now receive justice."

The Labour MP Ann Clwyd, chair of the all-party Parliamentary Human Rights Group, said Britain had proved its commitment to international law. "The families of the disappeared and his victims may finally receive justice," she said.

In Spain, the conservative government tried to distance itself from the extradition process, while the Independent Spanish magistrate who first ordered the arrest prepared to press formal charges against Gen Pinochet.

The prime minister José María Aznar reacted laconically. "What can we do?" he said. "I hope the National Court will treat him well. I have little say in this matter."

The government fears a protracted legal battle will badly damage diplomatic and commercial links with Chile, one of Spain's biggest trading partners. But public opinion has strongly backed seeing Gen Pinochet in the dock, even though a trial would be largely ceremonial. The Spanish legal system does not jail people over 75.

Sources close to Judge Baltasar Garçon, who first requested the general's arrest in October, said he would today press formal charges of genocide, terrorism and torture linked to the disappearance of some 3,000 people during Gen Pinochet's 17-year dictatorship.

Yesterday the judge formally involved the United States in his investigation, submitting a request for access to FBI and CIA files related to Operation Condor

— an anti-left purge carried out jointly by the Chilean and Argentine armed forces.

In Brussels, Socialists in the European Parliament said they were delighted. "That's brilliant news," said Tony Robinson, a spokesman for the Socialists, the largest political group in the European Union's directly-elected assembly.

A source close to Manuel Marín, the European Commissioner responsible for relations with Latin America, said Marín was personally very satisfied with the outcome, although he recognised efforts to put the 83-year-old general on trial could "create uncertainty in the process of democratisation in Chile".

Reports by Nick Hopkins, Helen Carter and Adela Cooch in Madrid.

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**DELL**



# The Pinochet affair

## General faces lengthy legal battle

**The law: 'Inventive' top-notch team expected to explore every avenue to avoid extradition to Spain for the former dictator**

Clare Dyer  
Legal Correspondent

**G**ENERAL Augusto Pinochet has a top-notch legal team who are expected to explore every avenue to avoid extradition to Spain for the 83-year-old former dictator.

His QC, Clive Nicholas, one of Britain's leading extradition experts, is said by other lawyers to be "highly inventive". He and the junior QC, Clare Montgomery, are from top extradition chambers and seen as "very hard-nosed and effective lawyers".

The general's solicitors, Kingsley Napley, are among a handful of firms specialising in the most difficult criminal cases, particularly fraud, which often involve extradition proceedings.

It seems likely that Gen Pinochet faces a long stay in Britain. Legal experts said the magistrates' court extradition proceedings and any High Court hearings could take up to two years.

He will have to adhere to bail conditions set by the magistrates, although these may be varied. At present he must reside at a location approved by the police, and may not leave the country.

Gen Pinochet's lawyers may first try to challenge the Home Secretary's authority to proceed by seeking judicial review in the High Court. This could get to court fairly quickly, though the need for his lawyers to study Jack Straw's reasoning and devise ways of attacking it would probably postpone a full hearing until the new year.

The lawyers would have to persuade the court they had an arguable case to get leave to bring a judicial review application. An application for leave could be heard quickly, possibly even today, and the court might "stay" the extradition proceedings, but even if they were successful Gen Pinochet would have to appear at Belmarsh magistrates' court tomorrow. Kingsley Napley would not discuss their plans last night.

To challenge Mr Straw's decision, they would have to show he acted unreasonably or outside his powers, for example by giving weight to factors he should not have, or excluding a factor which should have been taken into account. Paradoxically, though Amnesty International failed yesterday to obtain an injunction stopping Gen Pinochet leaving the country in the event Mr Straw had decided in his favour, the result points to a likely failure for Gen Pinochet in his judicial review application.

Lord Justice Simon Brown, one of the most expert public law judges, held that the Home Secretary had a very wide discretion in deciding whether to give the go-ahead for extradition proceedings. This means the scope for attacking his decision is correspondingly small.

An extradition expert said the High Court would also be likely to say that any arguments should be made to the magistrates during the extradition proceedings rather than to High Court judges.

The Privy Council has stated in a case involving the Bahamas that all the evidence should be presented to the magistrate before either side applies for judicial review. Only in the clearest cases will the courts vary this rule. The lawyer thought the general's lawyers might decide not to challenge the authority to proceed in view of the slight chance of success.

They may still be exploring the possibility of attacking the Law Lords' ruling that Gen Pinochet has no immunity from prosecution, on the grounds that Lord Hoffmann, one of the majority of three who ruled against the general, is an unpaid director of Amnesty International Charity Limited. But there is no precedent for getting a House of Lords' judgment set aside, and no higher court to which an appeal could be made.

The lawyers are likely to concentrate on making the general's case in the extradition proceedings before the chief metropolitan stipendiary magistrate, Graham Parkinson, at Belmarsh, south London. These could take up to six months.



Two members of the Families of the Detained and Disappeared group in Santiago yesterday PHOTOGRAPH: ANTONIO GUEVARA

The issues will be whether the crimes are extraditable, whether the papers from Spain are in order, and whether the alleged offences are political. Lawyers said the case raised complicated questions about retrospectivity — whether the crimes were crimes at the time they were allegedly committed — and whether Spain has jurisdiction to try the particular crimes if committed outside its territory.

Political crimes have been defined by the Lords as "confined to the object of overthrowing the government of a state or inducing it to change its policy or escaping from its territory the better to do so". It also contains the notion of opposition to the state requesting extradition, so will not be a useful argument for Gen Pinochet. The magistrate has no power to refuse to send him to Spain on grounds of abuse of process, unfairness, oppression, or breach of natural justice.

If the magistrate decides Gen Pinochet should be sent to Spain for trial, he can challenge that decision in the High Court by judicial review or habeas corpus — an application for the release of a person from unlawful detention. Repeated habeas corpus applications can be made if circumstances change, but the court has to give leave.

Lawyers believe that at this stage Gen Pinochet would have his best chance of success, because the argument would then shift to whether it was unjust or oppressive to surrender him to Spain.

"He would have a very strong argument for saying it would be unjust or oppressive by reason of passage of time," said one lawyer. "He can say 'I've been in and out of the country several times and nothing was done, witnesses are dying, their memories fading, I've been lulled into a false sense of security'."

"He never hid his identity when sitting in the River Cafe and Spain could have made requests for his extradition at any time."

Former dictators must now fear venturing abroad on the assumption that claims of sovereign immunity will not be respected.

## Chile's army stands by its man

**View at home: Government vows to appeal while others hail 'giant step towards justice'**

Elizabeth Love in Santiago

**T**HE Chilean army denounced the decision from London as humiliating, arbitrary and prejudiced, while the government called for calm and vowed to overturn the ruling.

The government said Jack Straw's announcement was a blow against Chilean sovereignty.

"No foreign court can judge a compatriot for crimes committed on our soil," Vice-President Raul Troncoso said in a statement.

The government also scheduled a meeting of the national security council for tomorrow and announced that it would recall its ambassador to Britain, Mario Artaza, for consultations.

The Chilean army issued a strong statement describing the decision on General Pinochet as "humiliating, incongruent with fundamental judicial principles and inconsistent with his status as a former head of state, former commander in chief and senator of the republic".

The statement said government efforts "have not achieved their proposed objectives" and indirectly criticised human rights activists who flew to London to testify. It reiterated the army's support for its former commander in chief, "as well as its commitment to the values that sustained the military government".

According to the army, Gen Pinochet's 17-year military regime allowed Chile to develop economically and "recover democracy after its worst crisis in history". The army hoped "justice will prevail over prejudiced hatred and arbitrariness".

The statement stopped short of measures used by the military in the past to express displeasure with civilian governments, such as adopting full combat dress outside military headquarters and declaring military alerts.

"This is a warning that there is a limit to how far they [the army] will allow themselves to be dragged through this situation. In which a trial against Pinochet is really a trial against them all," a military analyst, Raul Sohr, said. "But there is really very little they can do."

Human rights groups in Chile celebrated with emotional hugs and tears. Local television and radio stations interrupted regular programming to broadcast the news.

"Today a giant step has been taken towards justice. Pinochet thought he was invulnerable but the impunity he enjoyed in the past is over," said Viviana Diaz of the Organisation of Family Members of the Detained and Disappeared.

More than 3,000 people died or disappeared during Gen Pinochet's military regime.

Meanwhile, members of the Pinochet Foundation, which helped organise a trip to London for scores of Pinochet supporters, glumly vowed to continue defending him.

"We are going to appeal against this, and it is going to go on for I don't know how many more months or even years," said Hernan Briones, the president of the foundation.

"They have trampled on the dignity of Chile," said its executive director, Luis Cortes Villa.

## Birthday boost for human rights

**End of immunity: Tyrants left quaking on 50th anniversary of UN Universal Declaration**

Ian Black  
Diplomatic Editor

**A**UGUSTO Pinochet's enforced stay in Britain was greeted yesterday as a triumph for international humanitarian law and a warning to tyrants past and present that they cannot escape reckoning for their crimes.

In a re-run of earlier jubilation at the law lords' ruling, Jack Straw's authorisation of extradition proceedings was hailed as a fitting act in the week the world celebrates the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"This is a defining moment in the effort to end impunity for international crimes," Michael Peener, executive director of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, said. "The fact that Jack Straw chose legal process above political considerations sends the strongest possible message about the importance of the rule of law."

Former dictators, such as

Uganda's Idi Amin who lives in exile in Saudi Arabia, must now fear venturing abroad on the assumption that claims of sovereign immunity will not be respected.

"Tyrants everywhere will be quaking in their boots — or at least those watching CNN," said one diplomat.

Host governments are also likely to think again before giving shelter to a former leader who is likely to bring them legal and political pressure and embarrassment.

Haiti's Baby Doc Duvalier and Indonesia's Suharto may now be pondering their holiday plans, while there will be a welcome boost for those campaigning to indict the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, and his henchmen for human rights crimes.

Equally significantly, experts predict, tyrants still in office will be forced to reconsider their actions in the knowledge that they are more likely to be held to account for acts of genocide, torture or hostage-taking — no longer considered the legitimate preserve of a head of state.



Idi Amin: dictators likely to rethink travel plans

Whether it is North Korea's Kim Jong-il or Libya's Muammar Gaddafi, sheltering behind diplomatic or sovereign immunity will clearly be seen as a less certain defence than before.

News that General Pinochet can now face extradition to Spain on charges of murder, torture and kidnapping dating from his 1973-1990 rule comes at a time of growing awareness that, if the political will exists, real progress can be made.

Amnesty International called the sequence of events in Madrid and London leading to yesterday's decision "some of the most important

developments in human rights" since the Universal Declaration, born of the barter of the second world war and especially the Nazi Holocaust, was adopted on December 10 1948, half a century ago today.

But with a long legal haul ahead, human rights lobbyists say they are dismayed at the bipartisan nature of the Pinochet debate in Britain, and by strong indications that the United States lobbied for a Chilean solution to the case.

Washington is already under fire for its negative attitude towards the creation of a permanent international criminal court — to try a future Gen Pinochet, Pol Pot or Saddam Hussein — and towards anything that might restrict the freedom of action of its own personnel abroad.

"Disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind," the preamble to the Universal Declaration says.

Mr Straw's decision was "difficult but correct," a Human Rights Watch spokesman, Reed Brody, said. "The decision strengthens the growing international consensus, both legal and political, that the worst atrocities cannot go unpunished."

W. & J. GRAHAM'S  
ESTABLISHED 1820

Consummate (könsu) ME. [- Fr. quintessence, quinte essence - med.L. q. quintessence.] 1. The 'fifth essence' of ancient philosophy, supposed to be the substance of which heavenly bodies were composed. 2. The most refined essence of any substance; a highly refined essence of older chemistry, an alcoholic tincture obtained by distillation. b. The purest quality 1576. c. The most perfect form of a certain class of persons, etc. 1590. d. The highest perfection or excellence of things, surpassing, so impressive. Quintessence n. The form or manifestation of a thing.

W. & J. GRAHAM'S  
MALVEDOS  
1984  
VINTAGE PORT  
Oporto

*The Quintessential Port.*



Boris, a 19-year-old eco-warrior, was last night holding out in his tunnel as bailiffs reached more protesters beneath the proposed route of the Birmingham relief road. About 10 people are still barricaded in near the village of Weeford, Staffordshire. Five protesters were arrested yesterday, bringing the total held so far to nine. PHOTOGRAPH: ALISTAIR PULLEN

## Industry comes to the rescue of IT learning

### Tools for Schools

Guardian backs scheme to give pupils recycled quality computers at minimum cost

Rebecca Smithers  
Education Correspondent

**A**N INITIATIVE to raise the technology capabilities of schools by providing computers is launched today by the Guardian, with the endorsement of the Government and the teaching unions.

Tools for Schools (TfS), a charity founded and supported by the Guardian and media company Michaelides and Bednash, aims to recycle high quality computers used by industry, upgrade them, and distribute them to schools in England and Wales. Other supporters include the Financial Times and ITV.

TfS will be the Britain's largest computer recycling programme specifically for education, providing equipment of a higher specification than that used in some schools. Only hardware of a minimum specification of 386 or Pentium, and no older than three years, will be acceptable.

The project plans for at least 10,000 computers to be allocated to schools in 1999, rising to 30,000 in 2000/2001. Initially, schools in areas where pupils have little access to new technology will be targeted. The cost of each computer to schools will be £50.

## Schools given extra time to nominate 'Oscar' teachers

Rebecca Smithers

**T**HE organisers of the teachers' Oscars — the national awards scheme backed by the Prime Minister — are giving schools another seven weeks to submit their nominations.

Lord Putnam, chairman of the Teaching Awards Trust, has agreed to extend the "unrealistic" deadline — tomorrow — to the end of January to allow governors, pupils, parents and teachers more time to consult over their nominations.

The biggest teacher recognition scheme ever introduced in England is supported by the three main political parties and the six main teaching unions. There will be 600 regional finalists — 60 in each of 10 regions — and 150 regional winners, who will receive prizes of up to £20,000 for their schools.

A school's chairman of gov-

ernors has to co-ordinate the selection process and submit the nomination, but many schools received nomination packs too late for consideration at governors' meetings.

Lord Putnam said: "We don't want any school to be excluded simply on the grounds that they are unable to meet this deadline."

One of the first nominations received was for Anna White, head teacher of the Ridings school, Halifax, once dubbed the worst school in Britain but recently commended by the Office for Standards in Education for responding faster to special improvement measures than any other secondary school directly to them.

Jill Wilson, chairwoman of governors, said Mrs White's skill and integrity headed the enormous wounds that were a result of the very badly handled amalgamation of the two schools that created the Ridings.

education

Every Tuesday in the  
The Guardian

## Blair extracts tax pledge from Bonn on summit eve

Michael White  
Political Editor

**T**ONY Blair yesterday extracted an explicit confirmation from the German Chancellor, Gerhard Schröder, that neither leader sought to harmonise either income tax or corporation tax in the European Union's ongoing struggle to eliminate tax abuse, tax evasion and "unfair tax competition".

Twenty-four hours before all 15 leaders of the member states gather in Vienna tonight, the Prime Minister and chancellor issued a joint statement designed to "clarify" tax policy at London's request. Rather than, officials in Bonn insisted, change it in any way.

In sometimes tortuous language, which Tory MPs claimed was weakening Britain's position, the two focused on promises of co-operation on tax differences that unfairly distort competition within Europe, the defeat of fraud, and the need to co-ordinate taxes that support "wider health and environmental objectives". It is a tightrope they may fall off.

The move was trumpeted by Downing Street, though not in Bonn, as what they saw as proof that scare stories about tax in the British tabloids will not be realised at the Austrian summit this weekend. The single currency, three weeks away, and economic reform will dominate the agenda, not tax.

The statement said: "At no stage have we considered measures to harmonise personal income tax. This is not necessary for the effective functioning of the single market."

Duty free shopping is likely to feature in Vienna, with Britain, France and Germany calling on the European Union to reverse the 1991 agreement to end it. They are unlikely to succeed.

Also, as part of the budget reform debate, there will be demands that Britain relinquish its £2 billion annual rebate. As the 11th poorest country per capita — but the 2nd largest net contributor — London will resist. Mr Blair and his officials say.

The statement did not prevent William Hague from using Prime Minister's questions time to label Mr Blair "the Basil Fawlty of Europe".

unable to retain tax-making powers at Westminster but willing to admit it. "Every time you meet a German you go round saying: 'Don't mention the tax harmonisation,'" he said.

Mr Blair was unruffled. "We will oppose any measure at all that is against Britain's interest, whether on taxes or in any other field," he repeatedly insisted. But nor would his government allow itself to be marginalised. "What we won't do, however, is engage and go back to the years of Conservative diplomacy in the last this country without influence, at the margins of Europe."

In the diplomatic pre-summit foreplay it was immediately clear from official remarks in Bonn that the Blair-Schröder letter is not a shift in Germany's position after weeks of uncertainty created by remarks from within both the French and German governments.

It was fuelled in a telephone call between the two men on Monday. The letter is being published in Germany as part of the routine flurry of bilateral "position statements" which precede the two-yearly summits. But it does not carry the weight there that is placed on it in London.

Oskar Lafontaine, Mr Schröder's powerful finance minister, is still well to the left of his boss in terms of tax harmonisation.

But, together with bilateral statements by Mr Blair and his Swedish counterpart, Goran Persson, on social exclusion, and a similar statement on employment with Spain's conservative premier, Jose-Maria Aznar, the letter was a signal that New Labour is determined not to be isolated at the summit in the Tory fashion. Senior Whitehall diplomats confirm "there is a lead from the top in this government to make a particular effort in this direction".

Mr Blair was still taunted at the summit in the less than half of saying one thing to one audience and another to another finally catching up with your? However much you protest, no one believes you on this subject any more," the Tories said.

Unabashed, Mr Blair was able to quote supportive views on tax from France, Spain, Ireland and Italy with more conviction than a similarly beleaguered John Major used to do.

## Radio 4 drops presenter of 'right to reply' series

Janine Gibson  
Media Correspondent

**E**MBATTLED Radio 4 controller James Boyle was last night left without a presenter of the station's right to reply series, Feedback.

Host Chris Dunkley walked out last night after 13 years with the programme, after being told his contract would not be renewed. He had two more editions of the show to present, including one tomorrow.

Under Mr Dunkley, Feedback had become a popular outlet for Radio 4 listeners' complaints about Mr Boyle's sweeping changes to the station since April.

The BBC said, however, that the programme's content had nothing to do with the sacking of Mr Dunkley. In a statement, the corporation said the programme would continue to reflect listeners' views and would give them a more central role.

Feedback will be doubled in length as part of a revamp, taking it to 30 minutes. As well as writing to the station, listeners will be able to question producers and executives directly on the programme.



Chris Dunkley: 13 years as presenter of Feedback

The new presenter has not been announced. Mr Dunkley last night told reporters he was "furious". The television reviewer said

he was supposed to be interviewing Radio 3 controller Roger Wright about "dumbing down" for tomorrow's programme, but did not feel

he was in the right frame of mind.

He went on to echo many of his listeners' frustrations with Radio 4's new schedule. "It has been ill advised. They are losing audience, not gaining it. The way they did it was appalling."

Remaining unapologetic about his sympathy with the listeners' complaints, Mr Dunkley added: "We could hardly hide the fact that there was a lot of disappointment with the quiz shows, the trails and the general sound of the network."

Since his revamp of the Radio 4 schedule in April, Mr Boyle has admitted some changes were misguided. He has since dropped several new quiz shows in favour of features and reinstated a 5am news bulletin.

October's listening figures showed that Radio 4 had lost 500,000 listeners in three months, taking its total to 7.7 million — its worst ever performance. In a statement, Mr Boyle said Mr Dunkley "has been a great asset to the programme... He has been a most effective conduit for listeners' views but as the programme adopts a new format we felt it was time for a fresh approach."

card" will follow. This will come in the form of a letter about their activities to the university authorities.

"We don't want to stop young people having fun," said Inspector Paul Harland, who devised the scheme. "But where the cumulative effect of the noise and revelry becomes a persistent problem for others, we have to take action."

Lesley Stewart, housing manager at the University

of Birmingham, backs the plan. "Students sometimes forget that they are living in a wider community and are not always conscious that their behaviour can cause a nuisance to others," she said.

Adrian Morris, president of the Guild of Students, said last night: "We wholeheartedly support the initiative as we are eager to shed their negative stereotypical image."

## Drunken student revellers of Selly Oak to get yellow card warnings

Duncan Campbell  
Crime Correspondent

**U**NIVERSITY of Birmingham students going out drinking tonight should start rehearsing their "what — me, re?" expressions. West Midlands police has introduced a new yellow card system to deal with drunken students in the run-up to Christmas.

Residents in Selly Oak,

where many of the students live, are fed up of the singing and dancing after closing time and have made numerous complaints.

Yesterday, West Midlands announced an initiative in which rowdy students will be issued with a yellow card warning. This will be followed by a letter to their homes asking them to be more considerate to local residents. If students fail to take the hint, a "red

card" will follow. This will come in the form of a letter about their activities to the university authorities.

"We don't want to stop young people having fun," said Inspector Paul Harland, who devised the scheme. "But where the cumulative effect of the noise and revelry becomes a persistent problem for others, we have to take action."

Lesley Stewart, housing manager at the University

## Merchant seaman with violent past was free to beat child to death

# Social workers 'ignored little girl's plea for help'

Stewart Butler

**A**GIRL of five who was murdered by her mother's boyfriend was allowed to stay in the family home even though social workers and other child protection agencies were aware of concerns about her safety, it emerged yesterday.

In the latest case to highlight apparent failings in Norfolk's care system, Lauren Creed was never officially classed as "at risk" despite clear signals that she was being abused and in danger from her mother's boyfriend, Graham Sate, whom she called "daddy".

Child protection agencies, including social workers and the police, failed to act even when a neighbour became so concerned about the child's battered state that she tape-recorded her saying: "Daddy punched me in the belly today. Slapped me. Fummed me. Sate, a merchant seaman, aged 25, was found guilty yesterday of Lauren's murder. He was also convicted of

cruelty towards the child at Norwich crown court.

After yesterday's verdict, it was revealed that Sate had been convicted of attempted murder after a knife attack on a taxi driver in Grimsby in 1992. While in prison, he threw scalding water at a fellow inmate and was sentenced to a further 16 months.

He had been out of prison for only 10 months before the killing, yet his probation officer was not informed of concerns about the child's safety until it was too late.

The girl's mother, Sharon Creed, a 25-year-old senior streetwoman based at RAF Colishall, Norfolk, admitted two charges of cruelty towards her daughter.

Lauren was found dead at her home in married quarters at RAF Colishall in October 1997. She died as a result of her liver being split and crushed against her spinal column. She had been either punched or kicked as she stood against a wall or stamped on as she lay on the floor, pathologists said.

The child had 167 fresh bruises and abrasions when

she died, and a fractured rib. The injuries, doctors said, were inflicted during a "sustained attack" in the 24 hours before her death.

Neighbours had first raised concerns about Lauren's safety shortly after Sate moved in with the mother and child in July 1997. On July 7, Sofia Baker, who lived next door, alerted the RAF and civilian police after making a tape of the child explaining why she was covered in bruises.

Social workers were also informed but, according to Norfolk county council's social services department, no one felt that there was a need for speedy, protective action.

It was not until September 3 that a social worker interviewed Creed for the first time, after a surgeon and a nurse treating the child for a urine infection voiced their concerns. The meeting achieved little as Creed was reluctant for Sate to be interviewed, and said "neighbours had encouraged Lauren to tell lies about him. She said she had no personal concerns that he might harm Lauren."

Several meetings with health visitors and social workers followed, but still no protective action was taken. When Lauren started at Sutter county primary school, staff were not informed the child could have been at risk.

On October 20, Creed cancelled an appointment with a social worker at short notice. Lauren was killed a day later. Last night, Norfolk county council and the other agencies said they had been advised not to comment until after Sate and Creed are sentenced tomorrow.

Tim Harding, director and chief executive of the NSPCC, said: "The tape recording made by little Lauren is a testament to the horrendous torment she suffered during her short and tortured life. It will always hold a haunting place on the archives of child abuse."

He added: "Lauren tried desperately to explain in moving details the agony she was going through. Hopefully we can learn the lesson that we must listen to our children — otherwise she will have died in vain."

## IVF clinics get all clear for egg sharing

Sarah Bosseley  
Health Correspondent

**T**HE practice of egg-sharing, in which a woman is given free fertility treatment in return for donating half her eggs to someone else, is to be allowed, the regulatory authority said yesterday in a decision that took even the in vitro fertilisation (IVF) clinics by surprise.

In a further unexpected ruling, the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) said it was not going to ban paying egg and sperm donors. Men and women who donate gametes — as eggs and sperm are collectively known — can be paid £25 each time under the present rules.

Both decisions go against previous pronouncements of the HFEA, which adhered rigidly to the principle of altruism in all donations. The egg-sharing decision is particularly surprising in light of a recent case taken up by the General Medical Council.

It is investigating allegations that a fertility doctor insisted a childless woman who had agreed to egg-sharing must stick to the deal to give up four eggs, even though only five had been removed from her body. It was reported that the 30-year-old woman had become so depressed after her own attempt to become pregnant with the remaining egg failed, that she tried to kill herself this year.

Any such practice at an IVF clinic would breach the HFEA's guidelines, it said at the time. But the case put increased pressure on the authority to ban egg-sharing altogether.

Yesterday HFEA chairman Ruth Deech said that while recognising public concern, "the overwhelming view of

the HFEA was that it would not be right to ban paid egg sharing, which can be enormously beneficial to both sharer and receiver. We were influenced by the argument that egg sharers are not motivated by money, but by the desire for a baby."

However, egg sharing would need to be closely controlled and regulated, she added, and guidelines would be forthcoming. "This will look at, among other things, consent, the information that is given to potential sharers, and the choices they are presented with when a limited number of eggs have been collected," she said.

On payments to egg and sperm donors, she said the HFEA would be happy with "a culture of altruism" where sufficient donors came forward voluntarily. But it had become clear that removing payments in the present climate would jeopardise the supply of sperm donors.

In part, it is the Internet that has changed the picture. Sperm and eggs are now advertised on unpoliced and unlicensed websites. The HFEA has been concerned for some time that gametes obtained through the net are not guaranteed to have been tested for HIV or other diseases, or indeed to be the eggs and sperm of the donors described there. To prevent people in the UK taking advantage of the "emerging international trade", the HFEA wants to ensure a supply of safe, screened sperm in this country. "We do not feel that a £15 payment is so wrong that we are prepared to threaten the entire service," said Ms Deech.

Yesterday Kamal Abuha, director of the Cromwell IVF Centre, said: "This is what we have been hoping and praying for. Many anxious ladies will be very relieved."

## society

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## FO queries Chechen account of murders

Tom Whitehouse in Moscow and Rory Carroll

**T**HE Foreign Office last night refused to accept claims that a botched rescue attempt precipitated the decapitation of four engineers held hostage in Chechnya.

The Chechen president, Aslan Maskhadov, yesterday blamed the deaths on a security force blunder, but contradicted his account of the incident.

The deputy prime minister, Turpan Altieriev, earlier told Russian television that an anti-kidnap squad tried to liberate the hostages on Wednesday, November 4.

The Foreign Office said it had not accepted Mr Maskhadov's version. "It's still unclear. There are lots of stories coming out of Chechnya. Any version would have to be corroborated."

The heads of Darren Hickey, aged 26, Peter Kennedy, 46, Rudolf Patschi, 42, and that of New Zealander Stanley Shaw, 58, were found in a sack on a road 25 miles west of the capital, Grozny. Last night hundreds of security officers were searching for the bodies. Russian television showed pictures of the heads.

The men were seized in Grozny on October 3 by 20 armed men who overpowered their bodyguards.

Three of them had been sent to install 300,000 telephone lines as part of a £180 million contract with Granger Telecom, of Weybridge, Surrey. The fourth, Mr Kennedy, was a consultant working for BT.

Tony Blair called the murders horrifying. In Brussels, Robin Cook, the Foreign Secretary, met his Russian counterpart, Igor Ivanov, and

played down hopes of a swift conclusion to the hunt for the killers. "Neither the Russian foreign minister nor I underestimate the difficulty of making progress in the lawless state of Chechnya."

One of the few consistent details was that one of the kidnappers' associates was arrested before the murders. Fearing they were about to be captured, the kidnappers may have decided to kill their hostages and flee. Kidnap insurers in London questioned why in this case the kidnappers would lose time by beheading their victims.

Backtracking on a pledge to name the kidnappers, Mr Maskhadov said: "A concrete criminal group was identified, an organiser of the abduction was arrested and an approximate location of the hostages was determined." He refused to identify the man.

An alternative theory to explain the killings hardened after a grenade attack on the offices of Granger Telecom's partner, Chechen telecom.

The Sevodnya newspaper said the victims were pawns in a battle to undermine Valvha Arsanov, Chechen vice president and leading figure in Chechen telecom.

The company's competitors could be using terror in an attempt to win its lucrative contract for the construction of a new phone system.

But there is also a political dimension to the dispute as Chechen telecom's owners are relatives of the vice president, Valvha Arsanov. The murders and attacks could be an attempt to discredit him.

President Maskhadov will find it difficult to fulfil his pledge of justice. Even if he knows the murderers' identities and whereabouts, an attempt to arrest them would be a dangerous military operation which could spill over into civil war.

Since being elected president last year after leading Chechnya's separatist forces in a two year war against Russia, Mr Maskhadov has seen his authority evaporate and criminality explode. He narrowly survived an assassination attempt earlier this year.

Russia's refusal to hand over money it promised to help Chechnya's reconstruction also undermined him.

Boris Beresovsky, the Russian businessman who helped secure the release of two British hostages in September, accused the Kremlin of pushing Mr Maskhadov "to the edge of an abyss." He said a crucial opportunity to support Mr Maskhadov's moderate policies had been missed.

## Theatres chief hits at greed and waste of lottery

Dan Ghalster Arts Correspondent

**T**HE National Lottery has been labelled a waste of money and effort by the director of the Theatres Trust, the body set up by Parliament to promote the interests of theatre.

Writing in the trust's annual report, Peter Longman says: "Rarely, if ever, in the arts has so much money and effort been wasted. ... The next few years are likely to see the completion of some white elephants that should never have been started, some vastly over-elaborate refurbishments, a list of schemes that cannot be completed unless money is produced, and a longer list of completed buildings that cost more to run than anticipated."

"At the moment, all over England, arts managers, architects, consultants and others are counting the cost in human terms of years of wasted effort, often funded by the lottery, in schemes from which the rug has been pulled."

Mr Longman criticises the Government's lottery reforms, which have seen the addition of a sixth "good cause" and a switch from capital expenditure on buildings to revenue expenditure to allow the lottery to fund arts activities and the people to work in the buildings.

"The biggest disappointment of the year," he writes, "was the collapse of the lottery as a reliable source of funding for building projects. ... The adverse publicity surrounding a few schemes has certainly not helped. The relative inexperience of most arts managers in dealing with building projects, and a certain amount of opportunism (not to say greed), also contributed to a climate in poli-

cal and public terms when it was possible for a recently elected government almost completely to overturn the purposes for which the National Lottery was set up just four years ago, and to get away with it."

The trust's chairman, Sir John Drummond, also criticises reforms of the lottery, specifically the Arts Council's decision to place a cap of around £15 million on the majority of lottery applications.

"It is no good producing retrospective limits on grant levels without examining each case on its merits," he writes.

"Some projects are going to be expensive and need large budgets, some are inevitably going to be in London, a huge centre discriminated against for years by government and by lack of appropriate funds for local authorities."

The trust's concerns highlight the problems of arts institutions such as the Hackney Empire in London, which was granted lottery funding and then had it withdrawn. The theatre's redevelopment is now threatened.

The £64 million Bristol Harbour scheme also fell foul of a change of heart among Arts Council lottery administrators.

The inadequacies of the lottery, including the demand for private funding to match the lottery grant, have also placed institutions in precarious financial situations. Sadler's Wells is still £3 million short of its target, despite having reopened with a new, lottery-funded theatre.

The Royal Court theatre in London also encountered problems when it was forced to consider a demand from a private funder that it change its name, and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, is thought to be at least £20 million short of its target.



Marie Murray, 31, was harassed over an affair six years earlier. PHOTOGRAPH BY BRIAN ANDERSON



Marsha Beveridge, 25, and her boyfriend leave court after she was found guilty

## Woman pursued husband's ex-date with insults

Gerard Seenan Scotland Correspondent

**A** FORMER air hostess was yesterday convicted of stalking a woman whom her husband had dated briefly before she met him.

Marsha Beveridge, aged 25, from Edinburgh, for 16 months followed and abused Marie Murray, aged 31, with whom her husband, now

estranged, had embarked on a short relationship in 1992. This was a year before he met Beveridge, and six years before she began stalking Ms Murray. Hamilton sheriff court in Strathclyde had been told. The case was a retrial following the overturning of a guilty verdict reached in 1996, when Beveridge had been fined £350 and ordered to seek psychiatric help.

Yesterday Sheriff John Dean said there was no doubt

in his mind she was guilty. "Given the stress caused to the complainant and to her son, I regard it as a serious breach of the peace," he said, deferring sentence until January 13 to allow for background reports.

Ms Murray, who was at the time a sales negotiator with a legal firm, had told the court how Beveridge would wait outside her office, sometimes three times a day, to follow her home and shout abuse

and insults at her. Once she followed her around shops in Glasgow city centre, calling her "a tramp" and her son "a little bastard". She would book appointments at the same time as Ms Murray in her hairdressing salon. Once Ms Murray arrived to find her appointment cancelled and Beveridge having her hair done in her place.

When she warned Beveridge she would contact the police, she laughed and said:

"My stepfather's a policeman. They won't touch me." Robert Sinclair, Beveridge's estranged husband, had earlier told the court how she confessed to him on their honeymoon in the Bahamas that she had stalked Ms Murray. "She was going on about how she wanted to start a new life, and put everything that had happened in the last couple of years behind her," he said.

Ms Murray had an affair with Mr Sinclair in 1988, but

ended it and resumed one with the father of her 13-year-old son. Mr Sinclair and Beveridge met the following year, and the stalking began two years before they married in 1997. The marriage lasted six weeks before the couple filed for divorce.

Frederick Main, defending, said Beveridge had been under strain during the case, and asked for leniency since no offence had been committed in the past two years.

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Never assume Rome's politicians are finished. **John Hooper** on the men who come back from the dead

## Wrinkly rule keeps Italy grey



Francesco Cossiga, above, whose career seemed over, now holds the balance of power in parliament; Giovanni Agnelli, below, wielded enormous power as head of the Fiat empire; and pundits say 80-year-old President Scalfaro may be planning to run again



ITALIAN party leaders were pondering the latest twist to their country's convoluted politics yesterday — a remark by President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro that was taken to mean he was ready to serve another term.

But while commentators wrestled with the implications for the balance of forces between Italy's 20-odd parties, no one remarked on a fact that would startle most outsiders: President Scalfaro is 80 years old; if he were to

be elected again, he would leave the president's palace either at 87 or in a box.

While the rest of the world grapples with the prospect of compulsory retirement at 50, frets about the advance of Alzheimer's and pays homage to youth, Italy remains committed to gerontocracy. Here, wrinkles rule.

If no one thought it odd that President Scalfaro should be planning to run once more for the highest office in the land, then it is because one of his prede-

cessors, Sandro Pertini, was elected when he was two years older.

Bettino Craxi, vexed by the elderly statesman Amintore Fanfani, once snapped: "Politicians, unlike wine, do not always improve with age." But no one seems to have paid him any attention.

The last government crisis, earlier this year, was decided by the re-emergence of a politician whose career was thought dead and buried, Francesco Cossiga, aged 70, himself a former president, now holds the

balance of power in parliament. Posters for his new movement depict him as a grey-haired Superman.

Mr Cossiga is a mere lead when compared to some other power players. Far and away the most powerful figure in high finance is Enrico Cuccia, undisputed boss of the Milan investment bank Mediobanca and a master in the art of designing intricate cross-holdings. He celebrated his 91st birthday last month.

Giovanni Agnelli, of the Fiat motor empire, is an

even more influential personality, his approval eagerly sought for everything from the shape of the government to the exchange rate of the lira. He, however, is aware of the limitations of age: a couple of years ago, on reaching 75, he stepped down from the group's chairmanship to make way for a younger man — Cesare Romiti, who was then 73.

Italians like their pundits as wizened as possible, too. The super-gurus are Indro Montanelli and Nor-

berto Bobbio, both 89. But they are increasingly being challenged by an upstart youngster, Enzo Biagi, who, at 78, is churning out articles and hosting television shows as never before.

The trend may be about to change. Earlier this year Italy acquired the European Union's youngest cabinet minister, 32-year-old Enrico Letta. Even so, one in five senators and one in 10 deputies are over 61. And the party with the oldest average age in the lower house is called Italian Renewal.

## Budget war looms after Euro fraud revelations

Martin Walker in Brussels

THE European Parliament is preparing to declare war on the Commission by defeating the EU budget after the release, by a whistleblower yesterday of hundreds of censored documents on frauds, scandals and cover-ups.

The papers include sensational material on the hiring of neo-nazis by the commission's own security service, a network of lucrative contracts involving the staff of a senior commissioner, and repeated efforts by commission officials to censor documents and suppress investigations.

There is also evidence of a dirty tricks campaign designed to stop public inquiries, after Michel Fromont, the editor of the Belgian newspaper *Le Meuse* — the first publication to reveal widespread fraud in the EU's £80 million humanitarian aid budget — was beaten up in his own home by a group of armed men. He was later telephoned and warned to "lay off the commission".

"I can make no certain link between this attack and the revelations in our journal, which implicate certain services of the commission," Mr Fromont said yesterday. Commission officials angrily denied any connection.

Even before these latest sensations, the parliament's budget control committee was expected to vote today against approving the budget, in the light of a report which accused the commission of fostering "unbridled cronyism" and said that its failure to control fraud had harmed the EU's credibility.

The stage is now set for a showdown in Strasbourg next week, when parliament votes on whether to discharge the 1998 budget. Its refusal would be an unprecedented vote of no confidence, and would probably mean that no serving commissioner — however guileless — would be approved to serve in Brussels again.

Tony Blair and other European leaders attending this weekend's EU summit in Vienna now face the prospect of a constitutional meltdown which could immobilise Brussels at a time when vital decisions must be taken on budget and agricultural reform.

"The situation in Brussels has become intolerable," said the Tories' MEP leader, Edward McMillan-Scott. "We have a systematic failure by the commission to address its internal fraud problems, and a systemic bias to cover these matters up and mislead parliament. Britain and the other heads of government must now take a lead at the summit to clean up this appalling mess."

Magda Alvoet, the MEP who leads the Greens, was given the fat file of documents by the whistleblower yesterday. She said: "Some of this material would be unbelievable were the evidence not here in documentary form."

"We see commission officials setting up private companies to provide paid services to the commission. We see people hired or given contracts on the basis of family connections to commission officials, even when they have no relevant experience. We do not want to launch an anti-European campaign, but Europe can only function properly if people know that we in parliament are serious about the way their money is spent."

The whistleblower, a civil servant on the commission's internal audit staff whose identity is known to the Guardian, said his action was the only way left open for him to ensure that parliament was informed about EU fraud.

In a three-page letter and 34-page report, he analysed scandals in nine separate areas of commission operations, including tourism and nuclear safety programmes for Russia.

The commission's security office is accused of hiring extreme rightwing figures, one of whom was alleged to have used European Council buildings to organise weapons exhibitions.

The whistleblower also included internal files showing how documents were doctored before parliament's watchdogs were allowed to see them.

After being threatened with disciplinary proceedings by commission officials, he told Parliament yesterday: "I have been in a privileged position to witness the incompetence and unwillingness of the commission's administration to deal efficiently with fraud and irregularities."

## Le Pen called to fight for chair of National Front

A split seems imminent, writes **Paul Webster** in Paris

BRUNO Mégret, the delegate-general of the French National Front, who wants to seize control of the extremist party, yesterday challenged the leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, to face him in a vote by party members. It was seen as the prelude to a split in the movement which could force Mr Mégret to set up his own movement.

The likelihood of Mr Le Pen accepting the duel is considered remote, since he has already dismissed his opponents as "termites" and "racists". Hours before Mr Mégret made the challenge at a press conference, Mr Le Pen's daughter, Marina, said that "putschists" were no longer welcome in the party.

If the movement, which has about 15 per cent of the national vote, does collapse, it will cause one of the biggest upheavals in the French right since the fifth republic was founded in 1958. Dissident Gaullist and centre party leaders have been seeking alliances with the front since they lost the 1997 general election, and they appear to be ready to join in a broad alliance with Mr Mégret.

Speaking for younger members of the party executive, Mr Mégret, aged 50, indirectly accused Mr Le Pen, aged 70, of sabotaging demands for a congress to reconsider the leadership election of a year ago. Apparently confident of the support of the majority of members, Mr Mégret said: "Legitimacy belongs to the

people who must have their say in a special congress".

While the party's central committee is equally divided between supporters of Mr Mégret and those of Mr Le Pen, the former claims to have most of the movement's provincial federations on his side. He has been lobbying internally for months, claiming that his intellectual, technocratic team was tired of the often outrageous populism that Mr Le Pen has exploited in his 26 years as leader.

Nevertheless, Mr Mégret, a former Gaullist, who is also

**'This is a real attempt at a putsch, but a dwarf one'**

trying to become mayor of Marseille, would maintain the National Front's anti-immigrant line if he won his bid for power.

When he was mayor of Vitrolles, Marseille, before he was disqualified from office for election irregularities, he began introducing discriminatory policies inspired by the racist legislation of the Vichy regime. The new mayor, his wife Catherine, has stepped over the racist measures, which include favouring French-born children above immigrants.

The leadership argument

came to a peak over a list of candidates for the June European elections, when Mr Le Pen refused to recognise his rival as deputy leader, relegating him to 10th place on the list, below four members of Mr Le Pen's family. In the subsequent row, Mr Mégret's backer claimed that the chairman was carrying out a purge of opponents.

The party chairman is expected to answer his rival's challenge tomorrow. In the meantime, he left it to his daughter, a lawyer, to accuse Mr Mégret implicitly of "using every means possible to destabilise the party".

"This is a real attempt at a putsch, but a dwarf one," she said, indirectly referring to Mr Mégret's short stature, which has earned him the nickname of "Nababoleon" (sic). "His call for a congress makes me smile. Our chairman was unanimously elected only a year ago and no congress can be held before 2000. Our objective is the European elections but some people are ready to kill off this campaign so that they can grab Jean-Marie Le Pen's chair."

Ms Le Pen said she was shocked by the verbal violence in the party executive during last weekend's meeting on the European election list.

"This was as near as doesn't matter to hate. If Mr Mégret does not reject the putschists, they should face the consequences and create their own party."

## News in brief

### Impeachment vote nears

THE US congressional committee investigating President Clinton over the Monica Lewinsky affair begins its final debate on the impeachment charges today.

Voting on draft impeachment articles covering perjury, obstruction of justice and abuse of presidential power is expected as early as tomorrow in the House of Representatives Judiciary committee, where Mr Clinton's Republican opponents have a 21-16 majority. — *Martin Kettle, Washington*

### 'Dr Death' to stand trial

DR Jack Evorkian, known as Dr Death because of his involvement in assisted suicide, was ordered yesterday to stand trial on murder and assisted suicide charges for the death by injection that was videotaped and shown on American television.

"The intent to kill was premeditated," District Judge Phillip McMillen of Waterford, Michigan, said. — *AP, Waterford*

### Arrest over poison plot

JAPANESE police arrested a former insurance saleswoman yesterday in connection with a mass poisoning incident in July that killed four people and sparked a nationwide wave of copycat crimes.

Masumi Hayashi is charged with murder and attempted murder for lacing a pot of curry with arsenic at a festival in Sonobe. — *Jonathan Watts, Tokyo*

### Swiss role for woman

SWITZERLAND elected its first female and first Jewish president yesterday, less than 30 years after Swiss women won the right to vote.

Ruth Dreifuss, the interior minister, who will hold the post for a year, told cheering crowds outside the parliament in Bern: "Today Switzerland proved it is numb without its women." — *Reuters, Zurich*

## Champagne goes flat for Switzerland

Stephen Bates in Geneva

SWITZERLAND is suffering a new blow to its self-esteem: a French decision to block its trade negotiations with the European Union because the Swiss produce a wine they call champagne.

The French blockade, applied at a meeting of EU foreign ministers, has effectively destroyed a series of otherwise unrelated deals on issues such as road and rail routes, agriculture, and

mutually-recognised commercial standards.

This weekend, as Genevans celebrate the Escalade festival (marking a 17th Century success in repelling an army from Savoy, repulsed after a townsman raised the alarm by throwing a pot of soup at the invaders), the Swiss are asking if their much-vaunted independence can survive.

The French insist that only sparkling wine from their Champagne district can be

called champagne. The Swiss say they have been producing wine around the village of Champagne, above Lake Neuchâtel, since the 10th century — 700 years before French bubbly appeared.

Pierre Hazan, a Swiss journalist and the author of *The Swiss Illness*, said: "It is almost comical. It seems we now have to bow the knee to Europe. It is a strange situation for a country which has been arrogant for a very long time."

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## Justice for Pinochet

### And a win for human rights

AFTER a prolonged and unnecessary delay, Jack Straw has taken the only decision on the Pinochet case which combines justice with moral vision. The general's evil demon has hung for far too long over the politics of Chile. For 12 days it seemed to be hanging over the Home Secretary, as though he was a child who dared not enter a dark room. This was the minister who had said at the start of the case that he would allow the law to take its course. Yet when the law lords lit his way with their resplendent decision that General Pinochet had no immunity against the charges of torture, hostage-taking and conspiracy to murder, Mr Straw hesitated. Instead of giving immediate authorisation for the general's extradition to Spain to proceed, he asked for more time. The only conceivable grounds for reflection might have been convincing proof that the general was terminally ill, but any pressure for compassion on that score was convincingly shot away by the doctors at the private hospital in north London where he was staying until last week. They made it clear he was in normal health for a man of his age.

If the European Convention on Human Rights and the UN Convention against Torture were already incorporated into English law, Mr Straw would have had no choice but to act promptly without ministerial discretion. During his deliberations, the Home Secretary presumably looked into the abyss and realised what a mockery he would have

made of the judicial breakthrough the law lords made two weeks ago if he let the general escape. Their judgment was hailed around the world as a major contribution to the globalisation of higher standards for human rights.

Mr Straw's acceptance of the new legal realities will also help the democratic process in Chile. The general's supporters have tried to convey the impression that any refusal to send him back to Chile would upset the country's political balance. But closer scrutiny of Chilean politics has shown the falsity of these arguments. The latest polls show that 57 per cent of Chileans want the general tried. The country's politicians have been split on the Pinochet issue for many months. He only narrowly escaped impeachment in April this year when the congress voted by 62 to 52 not to remove him from his lifetime seat in the senate. He had been accused of a number of offences, including responsibility for two incidents of army insubordination against the civilian government in 1990 and 1993, and slanderous remarks about victims of his regime.

Far from reversing Chile's democratisation, the general's arrest in London has helped to strengthen the hands of Chile's liberals. The Chilean government itself was forced to change its line. After initially insisting on the general's immunity, it softened its argument to one of sovereignty. When the foreign minister visited Britain 10 days ago, he no longer argued that the general should go free but that he should stand trial in Chile rather than foreign courts. The whole episode has been a reminder of how far Chile still has to go in reviving its democracy, because of Pinochet's insistence on remaining in power as commander-in-chief well beyond his 80th birthday, his pressure on junior officers not to testify in human rights trials, and his

absolute refusal to show any remorse for what he did. None of Latin America's other military dictatorships were as personalised or as inflexible as Chile's. As the country prepares for presidential elections next year, the general's departure can only lead to a more open campaign. Outside Chile, the message is clear. International law will no longer forgive those who use the machinery of government to perform the grossest violations of human rights.

## Railtrack's profit

It must run on success not excess

YESTERDAY'S allegation by its watchdog that Railtrack — which runs Britain's railway tracks and stations — is making "excessive profits" is a very serious one. Sale of the railways was the most controversial of all the Conservative privatisations. At one stage New Labour threatened to reverse it before deciding to establish a Strategic Rail Authority — though a slot hasn't yet been found on the legislative timetable. Railtrack unexpectedly became one of the fastest rising shares on the stock market, worth over £8 billion. Normally, that would be cause for congratulation — but Railtrack is not a normal company. First, unlike other privatised concerns, it retains a monopoly of its primary business, the railway infrastructure. Second, unlike other privatisations, it gets nearly all of its income from the train operating companies, over 50 per cent of whose income is provided by the taxpayer. Unlike most other privatised companies it is also protected from takeovers by a "golden share".

Even when it branches out into (much needed) new ventures it gets special treatment. Railtrack is committed to buying the

first phase of the Channel tunnel fast-rail link — built with state subsidies and government guaranteed loans — after which it will receive government-guaranteed access charges from Eurostar for the best part of the next century. All of this may or may not be the best way to run the railways. The important point is that what people want most of all is not a stock market star but a safe, modern railway at affordable prices that runs on time. If Railtrack can do that and be the darling of the stock exchange, well and good. But at the moment it clearly isn't. Railtrack claims that investment is running at £1.4 billion, one of the largest capital programmes ever undertaken. Some of that is visible to everyone through station improvements. It also claims that journey delays attributed to infrastructure are down by over 40 per cent. That's fine, but it doesn't square with the experience of travellers nor of the regulator who knows more than anybody else outside Railtrack what is going on.

Instead of rushing to second guess the regulator, Railtrack should reflect what kind of company it ought to be. Few people want another upheaval. Railtrack is the only show in town and everyone has a vested interest in its success. But it is pretty clear that shareholders have done far too well out of this privatisation. Rail travellers are stakeholders too.

## Tools for schools

New life for obsolete computers

COMPUTERS do not die, they become obsolete. Around a million computers in this country will be quietly phased out this year, not because they are broken but because they couldn't keep pace with the demands

placed upon them by businesses. Each new chip famously contains twice the capacity of the one it replaces: a cycle of around 18 months. If a PC makes it to the age of five in most companies today it's ready for a gold watch and bedroom slippers.

What happens to all those workhorses, so willing and yet so disposable? Most make a rapid descent from state of the art to scrap. Enter a new charity, supported by the Guardian and launched today: Tools for Schools (TfS). The aim of the charity is simple: to take as many of these redundant computers, check them over, upgrade if necessary and distribute them to schools. The need for the machines is clear: there are nearly 25,000 state-maintained schools in England and Wales, with around 8 million pupils. The current pupil-computer ratio is 19:1 in primary schools and 9:1 in secondary schools. Around 75 per cent of machines in schools are more than five years old and the chronic shortage is compounded by the fact that around 70 per cent of teachers have received no training in information and communications technology (ICT). TfS, which was originated by the media company Michaelides and Bednash and is also backed by the Financial Times and ITV, plans to distribute a further 10,000 computers next year, rising to 30,000 a year by 2000-01. As more and more powerful computers become redundant it should be possible to make this just the starting point. Computers and technology are rightly central to the Government's drive to raise standards in the classroom. But that is meaningless unless enough pupils have access to the machines and software which will enable them to access the National Grid for Learning and the limitless resources available through the Internet. We believe that Tools for Schools will make a significant difference.

## Letters to the Editor

### Hostages to fortune

THE appalling deaths of four hostage telecom workers in Chechnya (Report, December 9) raise again the issue of corporate killing. While the company which employed these men may seek to argue that the employees knew the risks, and accepted them, and that, as an employer, Granger Telecom had taken all reasonable precautions, this simply will not do. Such "blame the victim" arguments avoid the primary responsibility of management to ensure the safe working conditions of employees. That means not doing business in certain circumstances, whatever the profit incentives. Charles Woolfson, University of Glasgow.

Dr John Wells asks (Letters, December 9) "what is the point of Clare Short?" Her point is that she can be wheeled out as a little icon to continue "old-fashioned" wavering Labour supporters that if a good old "socialist" like Clare is in the Government, then things must be OK, mustn't they? Gill Emerson, Gravesend, Kent.

YOU might have mentioned the most famous female author who was employed as a spy (Spooks stacked on the shelves, C2, December 9). Aphra Behn, in Antwerp in 1696, as a spy for Charles II. Norma Clarke, London.

I AM sure Enoch Powell will have said "Those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad" (in praise of Mr Hague, December 9). I equally suspect that, as a professor of Greek, he would have acknowledged some debt for the phrase to Euripides, c.480BC. Peter White, Blackpool.

NO doubt Edward de Bono (Letters, December 5) has considered that one way of reorganising Siemens is nemesis: but his or theirs? Patrick Goodison, London.

WHAT are we to deduce from the fact that a Home news page was considered appropriate for a story about Mrs Suggden (December 7)? Tim Suggden, London.

### Count me in

JOHN O'Reilly (C2, December 3) tells us Revolution 1 on The White Album lacks taste and implies the Beatles also lacked political nous in their response to the "evening" of 1968. Far from it. Iconoclasm was certainly a valid response to the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy but it was one among many, so, in the line "when you talk about destruction" don't you know that you can count me... three of the Fabes completed it with "out", and John can clearly be heard singing "in" two beats later. As is well documented, the

## More rights for humans

JACK Straw's decision to allow the extradition of Gen Pinochet to Spain deserves praise. As well as being the right decision it is also a brave one given its magnitude and importance for the international community. If this Labour government achieves anything else in this term of office, in allowing extradition proceedings to go ahead it will have contributed greatly to the safeguarding of global human rights and left a legacy of real significance for the next millennium. Stephen Pettett, London.

IT was the atrocities suffered by millions of people during the second world war that triggered a world-wide concern about human rights and led to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948, when it was regarded as a milestone in human progress. Human rights at 50, December 7. Yet we are still faced with serious violations of human rights. Amnesty International reports that it had to take action last year on behalf of hundreds of people in 80 countries — that's half of the total membership of the UN. The UN can tell us the annual rate of soil erosion throughout the world. It can inform us that one in five children in the developing world is not at school; and that the total number of refugees

throughout the world now number 26 million. But what it cannot yet tell us is how many people are imprisoned each year, nor for how long, nor for what reasons. And yet nowhere are human rights more relevant than they are in prisons and in the treatment of prisoners. The Declaration of Human Rights expressly condemns torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of prisoners. Yet the great majority of the millions of people who are imprisoned throughout the world at any time are confined in conditions of filth, under corrupt administrations, without adequate food or medical care, with little or nothing to do, and in circumstances in which there is a constant threat of violence.

In the last 50 years there has been a massive increase in the use of imprisonment across the world: in democratic countries and in totalitarian states; in rich countries and poor. How do America and Russia — two countries that imprison more people than any others in the world — and Britain, a country with one of the highest rates of imprisonment in western Europe — measure up to the provisions of the Universal Declaration? Eric McGraw, Director, The New Bridge.

YOUR article completely ignores about half of the rights contained in the Uni-

versal Declaration, and states that we have "legal protection for civil and political rights" for women's rights and children's rights. You fail to mention that the legal protection exists for economic, social and cultural rights as well, through the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which close to 140 states have ratified (including the UK). You refer to the challenges that we face in terms of poverty and inequality, but do not recognise the impact of the already existing economic and social rights may represent. This perpetuates the understanding that "real" human rights are civil and political rights. Stephen Skyring, Lecturer in Law, Lancaster University.

THE Universal Declaration acknowledges the right of every person to an education. Yet on Tuesday, Unicef launched its 1998 State of the World's Children Report, pointing out that 875 million people in the world are illiterate, and that nearly 1 billion children will enter the new millennium unable to read a book or sign their names. What happened to the fine ideals of 1948? The basic education that we take for granted must become the birthright of all children. Dr Frederick Mulder, London.

### But the debate continues over 'lesser' species

POLLY Toynbee (Dying people are more important than dumb animals, December 8) and others insist that animals can have no rights because they cannot fulfil apparently concomitant responsibilities. This is nonsense: we choose, rightly, to accord babies, small children and mentally ill people certain rights despite their obvious inability to fulfil the responsibilities owed by other people.

Rights are not given to us by an external agency (unless you are a religious believer), they are a human construction. To say that an animal can have no rights because it cannot fulfil any responsibilities is patent rubbish. It is up to us to decide what rights they should have and how

these rights will be protected — just as it is with all "human rights". Kim Blake, Sheffield.

AT LAST, someone who doesn't abandon all sense of proportion when martyrdom is in the air. The central issue is the mistreatment of a few fluffy, cuddly, bunny rabbits and other cute little furry animals. Barry Horne has chosen to starve himself to death. There are millions of people across the globe who don't have his choice. They rot to death because they are denied the bare essentials to live. There really are more important things going on in the world. Stefan John, Aberystwyth.

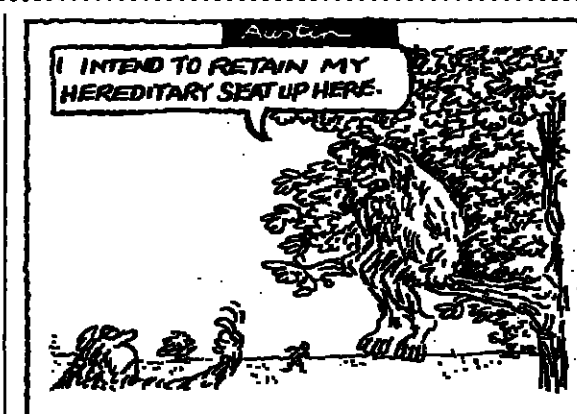
### Women's work

THOSE incensed by Matthew Johnson (C2, December 5) may not always have to rely on citing work traditionally done more by women: less easy to observe than buildings made or maintained by men.

Women have already broken through at professional and management levels in construction. The need for quality skills as well as the pressures from clients, whether domestic or governmental, means that the industry is also increasingly looking to recruit and retain women at the craft and operative level.

A national conference taking place from May 7 to 8, 1999 at The National Construction College, the biggest construction training centre in Europe, will bring together contractors and craftswomen to explore this further. It is being jointly organised by the Construction Industry Training Board and London Women in Manual Trades. Jerry Lloyd, Construction Industry Training Board.

Please include a full postal address, even on e-mailed letters, and a daytime telephone number. We may edit letters: shorter ones are more likely to appear. Please provide a reference to the relevant article.



### The truth about documentaries

GAVIN Weightman accuses me of being "indocrusally pliant" in the defence of journalistic standards in factual film-making. The problem he, and those who think like him, must live with, is that when people look at their work, they cannot know what is faked and what is not. Nor have they any intention of telling them. I don't find that acceptable — nor does the Carlton report or the BBC guidelines.

I hope that other film-makers will rise to his challenge and "come out" about their fakes — and perhaps consider sending back their production fees to the companies who broadcast their work in good faith. Incidentally, the last time I, as a foreign correspondent, reported on a little "bang bang", it was such a good bit of fakery I was carried away with a bullet through both legs. Peter Stassons, Sevenoaks.

YET another report claims that "media studies graduates are unlikely ever to work in the profession they have spent three years learning so much about" (Vocational jobs

exclude most media studies graduates, December 7). So are we to believe that all English students should be encouraged to study French or French studies? Surely it's time to acknowledge that many academic media studies courses concern themselves, just like your front pages, with the level of incoherence recently, with the media as an important social institution.

Instead of sneering, perhaps a little more attention to what they teach would help the likes of Peter Stassons to understand the level of incoherence and "come out" about their fakes — and perhaps consider sending back their production fees to the companies who broadcast their work in good faith. Incidentally, the last time I, as a foreign correspondent, reported on a little "bang bang", it was such a good bit of fakery I was carried away with a bullet through both legs. Peter Stassons, Sevenoaks.

Professor of Moving Image Studies, Bournemouth University.

### Kofi's words

IN your report of Kofi Annan's meeting with Colonel Gaddafi (Cook raises trial hopes, December 7), you wrote that Annan described the encounter as a moment of "spaceness, freedom, almost mystical". This is quite incorrect. Indeed, I was with Annan when he made that remark — he was asked what were his thoughts as he was driven by Libyan officials fast into the desert, at night and without his security guards.

He replied: "I like the desert, I have spent some time in the desert, it always gives me a sense of spaciousness, a sense of freedom, and a sense of how mystical life can be. I like open spaces — I like the sea, I like mountains, I like desert. I was pretty relaxed. I was focused on what I was there to do."

"If you are concerned about fear, it didn't cross my mind. I wasn't worried at all." The words you quote had nothing to do with Annan's encounter with Gaddafi, which he thought was helpful, not mystical. William Shawcross, London.

### Bank job

ALEX Brummer (C2, December 9) was not the first journalist in modern times to gain entry to the vaults of the Bank of England — if modern times spans the second half of this century. I was part of a film crew that gained entry in the early 1960s. The vaults were piled high with gold ingots were interesting, but I could really relate to the pallets piled high with packets of 10 shilling and pound notes.

We may or may not have been the first, but we were the first to film a bank rate change. Camera and lights were set up to film a frock coat "waiter" carrying a picture frame displaying the bank rate. A rugby scrum of messenger boys erupted when a change was announced. Harold Woolf, Godalming, Surrey.

ALEX Brummer is the first journalist in modern times to gain entry to the vaults of the Bank of England (C2, December 9)? Funny that, I distinctly remember filming there for The Square Mile (LWT, 1984). Paul Wallace, London.

## The White Album a heroin album? Get a life, John!

Nick Watts, Letters

If the best things in life are

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Tom Manning

# The indomitable snow man

**T**HE LIFE of the Arctic explorer and naturalist Tom Manning, who has died aged 86, was shaped by a love of adventure, wildlife and independence. As the only son of a wealthy family, he had the privileged education of Eton and Jesus College, Cambridge, hunted with the Fycheley, and was expected to lead the life of an English country gentleman of substantial means. But Tom was anything but resigned to taking his place in Home Counties society, and often remarked, in later life, that the world into which he was born was intolerable to him.

He made his escape, leaving Cambridge after two years to explore the coast of Norway and the interior of Lapland. This journey, on which he was joined by his school friend Reynold Bray, ended with Tom in a Russian prison: their route, on foot, cross-country skis and reindeer sledges, had strayed over the Soviet border, where both young men were arrested, on suspicion of being spies, by villagers armed with pitchforks.

Tom's first northern adventure convinced him that he should undertake similar explorations in the Canadian Arctic. He thus travelled to Southampton Island, on the west coast of Hudson's Bay, to conduct surveys under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. This yielded important new data about both the land and its

birds, in particular the snow goose populations of that area. It was also on Southampton Island that Tom learned from Inuit hunters the secrets of Arctic travel and survival. Unlike so many explorers before him, and despite his own fierce independence, Tom absorbed Inuit techniques: he learned to make snow houses, run dog teams and to dress in caribou furs. He also acquired the Inuit ability to eat — raw, frozen, rotted or boiled — whatever meat was available. In the Canadian far north Tom Manning shed the constraints and norms of the society and class he so deeply needed to escape. For the rest of his life he started his acquaintances by a readiness to eat anything that came to hand, including the bodies of the specimens he had collected, from foxes to owls, and was unassuming and forthright in everything he said or did.

On his return to England in 1935, Tom launched the British-Canada Arctic Expedition. This was the most ambitious and sustained exploration of the north since Rasmussen's fifth Thule expedition. Though more centred on the eastern Arctic, and less dedicated to ethnography than that of Rasmussen, Tom and his team of three others (Reynold Bray, Pat Baird and Graham Rowley) spent five years charting shorelines, islands, archaeological sites and distributions of wildlife populations in areas where al-

most no Europeans had ever been. This work, as they all have acknowledged, relied on much help from Inuit individuals and families. But Tom's contribution to the endeavour was to make journeys that were astonishing — even to the Inuit — for their risks and hardships. In these years Tom Manning established himself as among the most intrepid and determined of explorers. Tragically, Reynold Bray drowned in Hudson's Bay during the expedition — though Tom learned of his closest friend's death only several months later.

Since Tom was always asking people to give him specimens of birds, Southampton Island's Inuit children called him *Qupenung*, the Eskimo word for snow hunting. This was the name by which he was known in the Canadian Arctic for the rest of his life. It was a name that failed to acknowledge Tom's physical bravery: after killing a bear with a knife he commented that it was only a small bear. On another occasion he expressed regret that after chasing a black bear armed only with a shovel, he had failed to catch it. Yet Tom did not make a home in the Arctic; though he once told me that he wished he had stayed up there and become a trapper, he built strong commitments to southern Canada.

On board the ship Tom took on his way out of the north in 1935, he met Edna Wallace Jackson, a young woman from Nova Scotia. They remained in contact, and in 1939 he called her a proposal: "If I wish join me Cape Dorset for two years I shall be pleased. Think well. Fools rush in..." "Jack" accepted, but the two-year proposal became a wedding: they were married on a Canadian government icebreaker and supply ship in 1938. This was a far cry from the expectations of his family in the English shires.

Tom and Jack travelled together for 18 months. These journeys are recorded in two books Jack wrote (*Up for The Night* and *A Summer On Hudson Bay*), though Tom never published any accounts of the scale and daring of his adventures. The journeys of the British-Canada Expedition came to an end when Tom discovered, in 1940, that the second world war had broken out. Although he was a man of unfailing practicality and with a passion for facts, Tom realised that he learned about the war as a result of a series of intense dreams. By making a long trip along the shores of Hudson's Bay, he was able to reach the northernmost railroad in Canada, and make his way south to enlist. In 1941 he accepted a commission in the Royal Canadian Navy, and as the possibility of a northern front gave increasing concern, Tom spent much of the war advising the Canadian and US military on the creation of an airfield on Southampton Island and, after 1944, on photographic surveys of the Canadian far north and geodetic work in Ungava Bay. He left the RCN in 1945, as a Lieutenant Commander.

In the postwar years, Tom Manning worked for the Canadian Defence Research Board, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the National Museum of Canada. This work constituted a series of detailed geographic and zoological surveys. He went to Foxe Basin, north of Southampton Island, but also travelled to James Bay in the east and Banks Island in the west, and, in 1957-8, to the high Arctic islands. Wherever possible, he travelled by canoe and by dogteam. His taste for adventure was as keen as ever. But he travelled to study, and his contributions to northern science were wide-ranging. He conducted hydrographic work, carried out geological analyses, did detailed studies of polar bear populations and the important collections of birds and mammals. The results of this work were published in government reports and journal articles.

Tom played a vigorous part in the creation of the Arctic Circle Club, which first met at his home in Ottawa. Tom's talents included very fine cabinet making: all the house furniture was elegant and home-made. His achievements and his superb library were an ideal starting point for this gathering, and he will always be remembered as a man who, despite reticence and a real dislike for social niceties and small talk, gave generous and unfailing support to others who delighted in the far north.

Unhappily, his marriage with Jack did not last, and in



He learned to make snow houses, run dog teams, dress in caribou furs, and to eat — raw, frozen, rotted or boiled — whatever meat was available

the 1960s they separated. After 1970, Tom travelled and then lived with Brenda Carter, the Canadian wildlife artist. They worked together on a collection of mammals and birds in western Canada, and then on polar bear tagging in James Bay, Foxe Basin and many parts of Hudson's Bay. Many of Brenda Carter's drawings and paintings of this time depict the beauty of landscape and intensity of observation that were of such importance to Tom. Brenda and Tom's temperaments and skills were wonderfully well suited, and she brought immense pleasure to him. Their collaboration on expeditions continued until Tom's Parkinson Disease finally caused him to be more or less housebound.

Even then he showed his characteristic indomitability — doctors had warned that he would not recover from a fall in 1982 — fighting worsening immobility and declining self-reliance. In the last few years, however, Brenda had the task of caring for him day by day. Even then his eyes would occasionally gleam with that slow sparkle, and he would make some sharp observation that was as incisive as ever. The end of his life was marked by both the bravery and determination for which he was so admired.

Tom Manning was a person of astonishing modesty. He always downplayed the adventure of his expeditions and the importance of his scientific work. Yet he was among the most brilliant travellers and observers of his generation. His expertise brought together an unrivalled accumulation of experience of both the land and wildlife of the north. All who were active in Arctic exploration and research in the 1930s-70s were in awe of his abilities and achievements.

Public recognition came to Tom in the form of the Bruce Medal of the Scottish Geographical Society and Royal Philosophical Society of Edinburgh (1944), a Guggenheim Fellowship, the Patron's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, appointment to the Order of Canada (1974), the Massey Medal of the Royal Society of Canada (1977) and an honorary doctorate of literature at McMaster University (1979).

Tom Manning gave his collection of more than 7,000 books as the core of the new Nunavut Library in Igloolik (Frobisher Bay), and donated \$1 million towards the University of Cambridge's Scott Polar Research Institute's new library; he is honoured with the T.M. Manning Polar Archive. In these places, as in every other centre of Arctic studies, Tom Manning will be long remembered and admired.

**Hugh Brody**

Thomas Henry Manning, explorer, born December 22, 1911; died November 8, 1998



Purity and lyricism... Alexander Bogatiriev dancing with Natalia Bessmertnova

Alexander Bogatiriev

## Broken heart at the Bolshoi

**I**NSTEAD of the bravura, pyrotechnical skills and passionate acting which were flamboyant trademarks of Soviet ballet, the dancer Alexander Bogatiriev, who has died of a heart attack aged 49, presented the more traditional romantic style — a gentle Poet in *Les Sylphides*, an elegant, aristocratic Siegfried in *Swan Lake*, and a charmingly kind-hearted Romeo. A member of the Bolshoi Ballet from 1969 to 1989, his dancing demonstrated academic purity and lyricism, and while he performed in modern Soviet works such as *Leaves*, he will be best remembered for his Russian classical roles.

After studying at Estonia's Tallinn Ballet School, Bogatiriev trained in Moscow at the Choreographic Academy and graduated in 1968 from Pyotr Pestov's class. That No-

venberg he won the Vaslav Nijinsky Prize in Paris and in June 1969 a bronze medal at the Moscow International Ballet Competition — Boris Mikhailov won the gold. In 1976, he also won first prize at the International ballet competition in Tokyo.

After graduation he joined the Bolshoi Ballet Company, debuting in the leading role of Vaslav in Pushkin's *The Fountain of Bakhchisarai*. In 1970 in the role of Siegfried in *Swan Lake* — with Rimma Karakayeva, an experienced ballerina who was his first Odette/Odile — he was praised for his youthful lyricism and thoughtful interpretation, but gently chided for falling out of character when not centre-stage.

In 1977 the Bolshoi's artistic director Yuri Grigorovich selected Bogatiriev as partner

for his wife, the principal ballerina Natalia Bessmertnova, in *Swan Lake* and in 1979 restaged *Romeo and Juliet* for them, premiering in Paris in 1979, then in Moscow in 1979 and travelling on to other countries.

In the late 1970s several of the Bolshoi's top dancers started criticising Grigorovich's artistic director for a year in the summer of 1979 when Grigorovich was abruptly dismissed. But, at the end of the 1980s season, the general director Vladimir Vasiliev appointed the 38-year-old principal, Alexei Fadeychev, as artistic director, with promises that Bogatiriev was to become director of a new Bolshoi ballet school in Japan. The school did not emerge and Bogatiriev was left without work. Though he requested employment in the theatre,

Bogatiriev stopped dancing

at the Bolshoi in 1989, but worked in Brazil, Japan, South Korea and Germany, and became a popular and successful teacher of classical duets and solos. In 1995, Grigorovich left the Bolshoi and Bogatiriev was made manager of the ballet company under the artistic direction of Vyacheslav Gordeyev, becoming artistic director for a year in the summer of 1997 when Gordeyev was dismissed. But, at the end of the 1998 season, the general director Vladimir Vasiliev appointed the 38-year-old principal, Alexei Fadeychev, as artistic director, with promises that Bogatiriev was to become director of a new Bolshoi ballet school in Japan. The school did not emerge and Bogatiriev was left without work. Though he requested employment in the theatre,

nothing was offered and this was too much for him: the Bolshoi had been his whole life. He suffered a heart-attack, but his friends say that he really died of a broken heart.

Bogatiriev had been the secretary of the Bolshoi's Communist Party unit in charge of organising meetings and was a popular member of the company. He also had the reputation as a wonderful and kindly family man. He was married to Galina Kravchenko, a character dancer at the Bolshoi, and they had adopted a boy, now eight years old, from one of the Moscow orphanages, on whom they doted.

**Margaret Willis**

Alexander Yuriev Bogatiriev, dancer, born May 4, 1949; died October 11, 1998

Pepe Kalle

## Massive star of Africa's new rumba generation

**T**HE husky-voiced, giant-sized singer and bandleader Pepe Kalle, who has died aged 46 of a heart attack, was known in his prime as the "Elephant of Zaire".

In the late 1960s Kalle stormed Africa and the emerging world music scene with his version of the *kwasa kwasa* rhythm. For several years he was one of Africa's most popular and dynamic performers. He was also an abnormally large, 147 kilos, and his bulk became a selling point. His stage show featured several dwarfs — notably his friend Emsuro, who would enter the stage by running between Kalle's legs.

Born in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa), Kabasele Yampunya started singing in the St George's School choir, where his namesake and mentor, Joseph Kabasele (Grand Kalle) had been a student. The young Kalle popularised the Congolese rumba which animated Africa in the 1950s and 1960s, and the young man adopted the same stage name.

In 1972 he joined up with the angel-voiced alto Nyboma in Orchestra Bella Bella. This was one of many hot guitar-based outfits being promoted by producer/composer and bandleader Verckys, as rivals to the bands the Zulu Langa Langa family. The new rumba generation combined raw energy, distorted amplification and sweet, harmonious vocalising, originating what became known in the West as *saukous*.

In 1973, Bella Bella had a big hit with *Kamale*. Soon after Kalle split with Nyboma to form Empire Bakuba, which had a massive hit with *Nazoki*. The key members never quit the band despite 20 years of unstable work patterns. They were the exotically named Elvis Doris, and Boeing 737 on guitars, vocalist Papy Tex, Emsuro — who died in 1994 — and his equally diminutive girlfriend, Jolie Bebe, who provided Kalle with a full-scale review show when he needed it, but they rarely left Africa.

Kalle toured and recorded in Europe with Paris-based session players, and he collaborated with several other artists, as comfortable with bards as with frenetic dance-orientated material. In 1988, he reunited with Nyboma to record the smash *Moyibi*. When



Kalle... dynamic performer

expedient he could call on Parisian session players, as when he debuted in Britain at the Hammersmith Palais in 1981.

By then Kalle often played in Paris and Brussels; he had toured Japan and the United States in 1988. In 1989 he was featured on BBC2's *Under African Skies*, and released the *kwasa kwasa* hit *Pon Moun Paka Bouge*. His 1991 song celebrating footballer Roger Milla was released in Britain, but his star was brightest in east and west Africa. He acted in the atmospheric Zairean movie *La Vie Est Belle*, which starred Papa Wemba, but apart from the musical segments, Kalle failed to dazzle.

Simple, straightforward, Kalle's primary constituents were the "market mamas" near his regular venue, Chez Maki. After a hard day these substantial ladies would relax with beer and the raucous ambience of Empire Bakuba. Kalle's records, with or without Bakuba, were always popular. His latest CD *Cocktail* was released in Paris last month.

Disdainful of the excesses of his contemporaries, Kalle travelled by VW Beetle, a sight which, given his size, resembled a student phone box stunt. Even in London, he chose to ride in a beat-up Renault which listed perilously under his weight. He leaves a wife, Pauline, and five children.

**Graeme Ewens**

Pepe Kalle (Kabasele Yampunya), singer, born Kinshasa, December 30, 1951; died November 29, 1998

### A Country Diary

**THE BURREN:** "The whole country's in a state of chaos," says O'Casey's "Captain" Boyle in *Junio and the Paycock*, though in a different context. On this December day prices bloom in the wild and the furze (gorse) puts forth its yellow flowers. On my walk I came upon in the hedge fresh moss and emerging from it delicate asparagus fronds (maidenhair spleenwort) and cryptopteris fragilis (brittle bladder-fern), a perfect background for two pale blue hare-

bells and a loop of wild figs. For the weather, through mighty Atlantic storms with furious winds, has been incredibly mild and wet. I begin to wonder at a possible climatic change, and of course I am not alone. Has global warming arrived? If so, here in Burren Country it is mild, warm even, and wet, a veritable monsoon ("in" being the diminutive suffix in the Irish language: little monsoon). Yesterday I walked by Poul-nabrone, high in the Burren hills. Only the holly was

green in foliage; hazel, ash, rowan and thorn trees were long denuded by gale and wind, their leaves — *driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing* (Shelley). A pallid sun tried to illuminate grey stone walls, rock-scattered fields, brown-grey branches — such an infinitude of grey tones, such multitudinous variations of beauty. It's time to be thus taken out of oneself and then to be brought down to earth. Fog descended, obliterating all detail. I could see ahead for about a metre. Very carefully placing my feet, keeping close to the stone walls, I made my way down to our valley, then by the back lane from Newtown Castle to the coast road home. In our acres "our" blackbird was "singing through the fog" (Eliot).

**SARAH POYNTE**

### Birthdays

Clive Anderson, TV presenter, 46; Judge Shirley Anwyl, QC, 56; Sir John Birt, director-general, BBC, 54; Kenneth Branagh, actor, director, 38; Harry Cohen, Labour MP, 49; Sir John Collins, chief executive, Vestey Group, 57; Prof Barry Cunliffe, archaeologist, 69; Ann Gloag, co-founder, Stagecoach Holdings, 66; Nicky Henderson, racehorse trainer, 48; Lord (Michael) Jopling, former Conservative minister, 66; Joan Kenworthy, principal, St Mary's College, Durham, 65; Jahan-

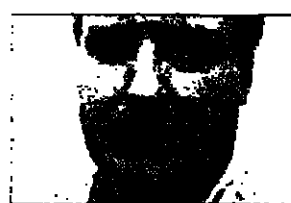
gir Khan, squash player, 35; Nicolas Kynaston, concert organist, 57; The Rt Rev Richard Lewis, Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, 55; James McAdam, chairman, Signet Group, 66; Raphael Mackintosh, sculptor, 61; Sir Jeremy Morse, banker, 70; Prof Howard Newby, vice-chancellor, Southampton University, 51; Shirley Kitchie, QC, 68; Sir Angus Stirling, director, Greenwich Trust, 66; Kathryn Stott, concert pianist, 40; Chad Stuart, pop singer, 65.

### Death Notices

AL KADHBA, Rabih Abdel Mahgoub, daughter of Abdel Mahgoub Al Kadhba, the late Mrs. Kadhba, died on November 29, 1998, at the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, London, on the 11th day of the month of Rabi-ul-Thani 1420. She was 65 years of age. Burial at noon, 11.15 a.m. on Wednesday, December 2, 1998, at the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, London. Family address: 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 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1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949,



# Analysis Opposing Saddam



Charles Burgess  
on boring women

Another stand-off looms with the weapons inspectors. Saddam looks stronger than ever. Building a popular coalition against him is hugely difficult, says **David Hirst**. But...

## It can be done

**S**UPERPOWERS can bomb. They can launch cruise missiles from aircraft carriers 500 miles from their target. They can assemble invincible forces led by stealth bombers. Their satellite surveillance has a resolution of less than three meters. They can mobilise diplomatically and even secure Security Council motions. But the bombs, the surveillance and the Security Council resolutions may fail. As they have in Iraq. What superpowers (of course the plural is redundant, the United States is the only superpower now) are left with is politics, negotiation, coalition-building. Politics ought to be more rewarding in the end but it is an altogether more difficult and subtler tool than the blunt instrument of military action.

Even as last month he was announcing on November 15 that the United States was sending its military, President Clinton said it wanted a "new" and "representative" government in Baghdad. He would implement the Iraqi Liberation Act, recently passed by Congress, the aim of which is to bring about Saddam's overthrow by means of a popular uprising. Its agent and partner will be the Iraqi National Congress (INC), a broad-based coalition set up after the Gulf war with the object of replacing Saddam's Baathist tyranny with a "democratic and pluralist" new order. Its London-based leader, Dr Ahmad Chalabi, is now regularly closeted with high officials in Washington.

So it's to this opposition to which, in the wake of the latest, narrowly-avoided Anglo-American onslaught, the West is now turning as a means of dealing with (disposing of) the Iraqi dictator. The United States has long resisted such a strategy. Of all America's foreign interventions, overt or covert, during and after the Cold War, the Iraqi operation is frequently likened to President Kennedy's attempt to overthrow President Fidel Castro's Soviet-backed regime in Cuba. In 1961, the US dispatched a force of Cuban exiles on a sea-borne raid; it resulted in the Bay of Pigs fiasco. The former National Security Council analyst Kenneth Pollack called any would-be Iraqi equivalent "idiotic". There would be a "bloodbath". The air operations to support an opposition in Iraq would be more demanding than those of Desert Storm. Saddam's Republican Guards would devastate opposition ground forces however much American air power was deployed.

There are three ways Saddam might go. The first is assassination by one of his entourage or connected with some convulsion within the obscure, incestuous, treacherous confines of the House of Saddam. The last such was the

spectacular flight to Jordan in 1995 of his son-in-law and original architect of his "unconventional weapons" programme, Hussein Kamel Majid. It ended in macabre fiasco. Though another such convulsion is, even now, the likeliest way for him to go, it is also the most unpredictable and the one which the Iraqi opposition, the United States or anyone else could least expect to play any part.

The second is military coup. This, with or without Western support, has been tried again and again. But Saddam, as the INC's Dr Chalabi says, is coup-proof. His immunity derives from "his ability to penetrate covert operations and to exercise control over the capital."

The third is popular uprising. Over to Tiberias, where I spoke recently to Bilal al-Adibi, leader of al-Da'wa, the original Shi'ite underground which, over two decades and has led a costly campaign of violence against President Saddam Hussein. "The people," he began, "will rise up to destroy the monster only when..." He paused, in search, apparently, for the truly eloquent phrase; with a gesture of mock despair, he finally vouchsafed it: "...only," he declared, "when they know the monster is already gone." With this logical absurdity he captured the central dilemma of the entire Iraqi opposition, from militant Islamists like himself to the militant secularists of the communist party and the vast array of ethnic, sectarian, ideological and factional tendencies in between.

So what price popular uprising? Here is something which, the more resources are devoted to it, the more likely it is to succeed. But it's difficult. Saddam has a terrifying personal charisma which in the final analysis holds the whole despotic system together. The people rise up once, in the immediate, chaotic aftermath of Iraq's defeat in Desert Storm. The circumstances were highly favourable yet, in a horrifying bloodbath, Saddam relentlessly turned the tables on the Shi'ite south, where the rebellion had begun, and then on the Kurds of the mountainous north, who fled in a mad stampede across the borders of Turkey and Iran. Never again, opposition and ordinary people alike proclaim.

The Iraqi opposition's disarray is largely Saddam's achievement too. Inside Iraq the least attempt at political organisation means imprisonment, torture, execution: dissenting politics is only possible in the embarking remoteness of exile. Saddam has managed to infect the opposition, in their diaspora, with all the contradictions of a naturally festerous society which he suppresses by brute force at home. The Sunni Muslims of central Iraq, who represent perhaps 17 per cent of the population, always dominated the country's political life. But no

ruler exploited their traditional ascendancy like Saddam. This has greatly exacerbated sectarian and ethnic tensions, be it between the Sunni minority and the Shi'ite majority or between the Kurds and Arabs, Shi'ite as well as Sunni.

As a result, the opposition itself breaks down on sectarian and ethnic lines. The most prominent of the fundamentalists, Ayatollah Bakr al-Hakim, head of the Supreme Assembly for Islamic Revolution in Iraq, bankers after some kind of Islamic state on the Khomeinist model. That is as inimical to the Kurdish opposition, in their Western-protected northern enclave, as it is to the Saddam-controlled Sunnis of the centre. Kurdish leaders will not join a concerted campaign to bring down Saddam without cast-iron guarantees about their future in a federal new order; they don't have them yet.

**B**UT suddenly, to some at least of the opposition, it looks as though the United States is getting serious.

"Saddam has done us a great service in these past weeks," said Aras Habib, a young blond of the INC, "he forced Clinton's hand". Indeed, there is little doubt that Dr Chalabi, the INC leader, is coming into his own again. His was the most serious attempt, soon after the Gulf war, to establish an all-Iraqi, multi-sectarian, multi-ethnic opposition movement. Chalabi is the leading theorist and champion of a popular uprising, or some variant of it. His basic idea is that the opposition forces should converge gradually from the periphery to the centre, from Kurdish north and Shi'ite south to Saddam's natural stronghold, the Sunni heartland. There are perils. One is ghastly failure (again), the other success achieved only at the price of plunging Iraq into chaos, partition and civil war and the competing interventions of outside powers. This prospect is so alarming that some high American officials have openly opposed the Iraqi Liberation Act.

The INC's own, keenest supporters have their worries, too. Dr Chibli Mallat, a Lebanese expert on Iraq and Shi'ite law, wrote: "This alternative, which is real, is too frightening to describe, with Somalia and Yugoslavia at the height of barbarism tame cousins by comparison." But, he went on, if this "Pandora's box of uncontrolled civil war in Iraq" were ever to be opened, it would be the West's and the opposition's fault — for never having developed a joint strategy to avoid it. That, the INC says, is vital and possible. It sees it as matter of reciprocal confidence-building. The more the West gives, in real, practical terms, the more the INC will prove itself a worthy partner in return.

Practical support means money, training, and equipment for a lightly armed but highly mobile force and the establishment of "safe havens" in the Kurdish north and then in the Shi'ite south along the Kuwait and Saudi borders. To the southern "no-fly zone" from which the Western powers have long since

banned Saddam's war planes would be added a "no-drive zone" banning his armour and artillery. Saddam would then be powerless to suppress the havens because he knows full well that if he used the only means still available to him, infantry, the soldiers would desert to the rebel camp. "Some disagree with

us," said Aras Habib, "but I know from personal experience in the Marshes that 500 highly trained, disciplined, well-led men would be enough to start with; in 24 hours they would be 1,000 — and so on till we reached Baghdad".

This optimism is shared by the opposition's American backers, who argue that, if

anything, Cuba and the Bay of Pigs analogy actually strengthens rather than weakens their case. Former Under-Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, author of a plan for bringing Saddam down, wrote recently that there could be no comparison between the tyrannies of Castro and Saddam, or their respective strengths, "no com-

parison between the fantasy that the Cuba of 1961 would erupt in massive revolt and the reality that large-scale rebellion already did break out in Iraq in 1991. At day's end, a 'viable' opposition depends on American credibility."

David Hirst is the Guardian's Middle East correspondent



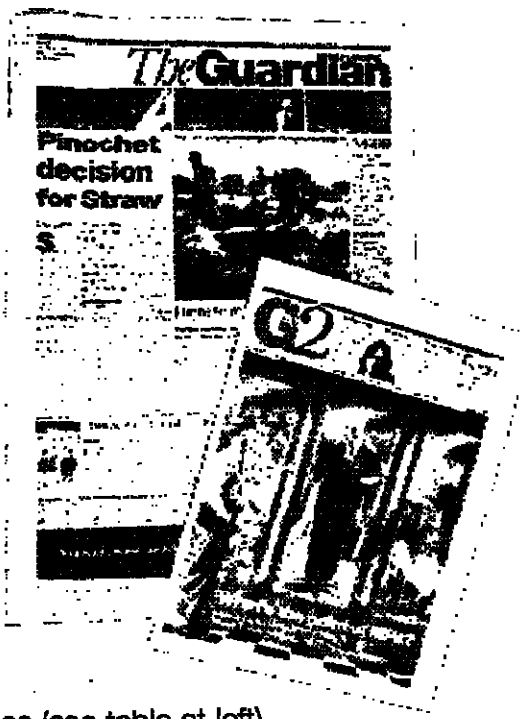
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The price of global consolidation

# Drugs deal costs 6,000 jobs

Julia Finch

**B**RTISH drugs group Zeneca yesterday unveiled the details of its planned £48 billion merger with Swedish rival Astra and confirmed that the deal will cost 6,000 jobs and result in the company's powerful research and development headquarters being relocated in Sweden.

The link-up is the biggest European merger yet and with annual sales of £26.25 billion the new AstraZeneca will be the world's third-biggest pharmaceutical company, only marginally behind Merck and GlaxoWellcome.

In an almost evangelical presentation, Zeneca chairman Sir Sydney Lipworth said: "The merger will produce a great and high-quality organisation which will be a world leader in all respects."

The merger will cost 6,000 jobs worldwide. Sir David Barnes, Zeneca's chief executive, insisted that fewer than 1,000 would be in the UK, spread over three years, but he would not rule out British plant closures. AstraZeneca would maintain "centres of excellence" in the UK.

The job losses, which the new company said would mainly be in sales and administration, should enable the company to save nearly £700 million a year by the third anniversary of the merger.

Zeneca has regularly been at the centre of bid speculation in recent years and yesterday's announcement follows a flurry of similar deals in recent weeks. Hoechst and Rhône-Poulenc are merging their life science units and last week France's Sanofi and Synthelabo announced a deal.

All of the key roles within AstraZeneca have been allocated and the directors repeatedly stressed their unity in a swipe at Glaxo and Smith-Kline, whose merger plans fell apart earlier this year after arguments about allocation of top jobs. Sir David Barnes said: "There is no room for tribal, egotistical excess in this merger."

He revealed that the two boards of directors had thrashed out how the companies would fit together at an East Anglian country hotel last weekend.

"This is not a forced or arranged marriage," Sir David said, "but a natural marriage formed out of natural attraction." The two compa-

nies had complementary drug portfolios, and would benefit from increased marketing muscle and the huge savings they could achieve.

Under the terms of the deal Zeneca shareholders will own 63.5 per cent of AstraZeneca, which will have its head office in London.

On the basis of the two companies' share prices on Monday night, the merged company would have a stock market value of £44 billion. But shares in both groups surged as the merger plan was unveiled, adding more than £4 billion to the total by yesterday's close.

The sharp rise in the share prices suggested that some analysts believe the merger could flush out a hostile counter-bid. A spokesman for Glaxo admitted the company was monitoring the situation, but pharmaceutical analyst Jo Walton at Lehman Brothers said she believed a counter-bid was unlikely because of the premium that would be required to ensure success.

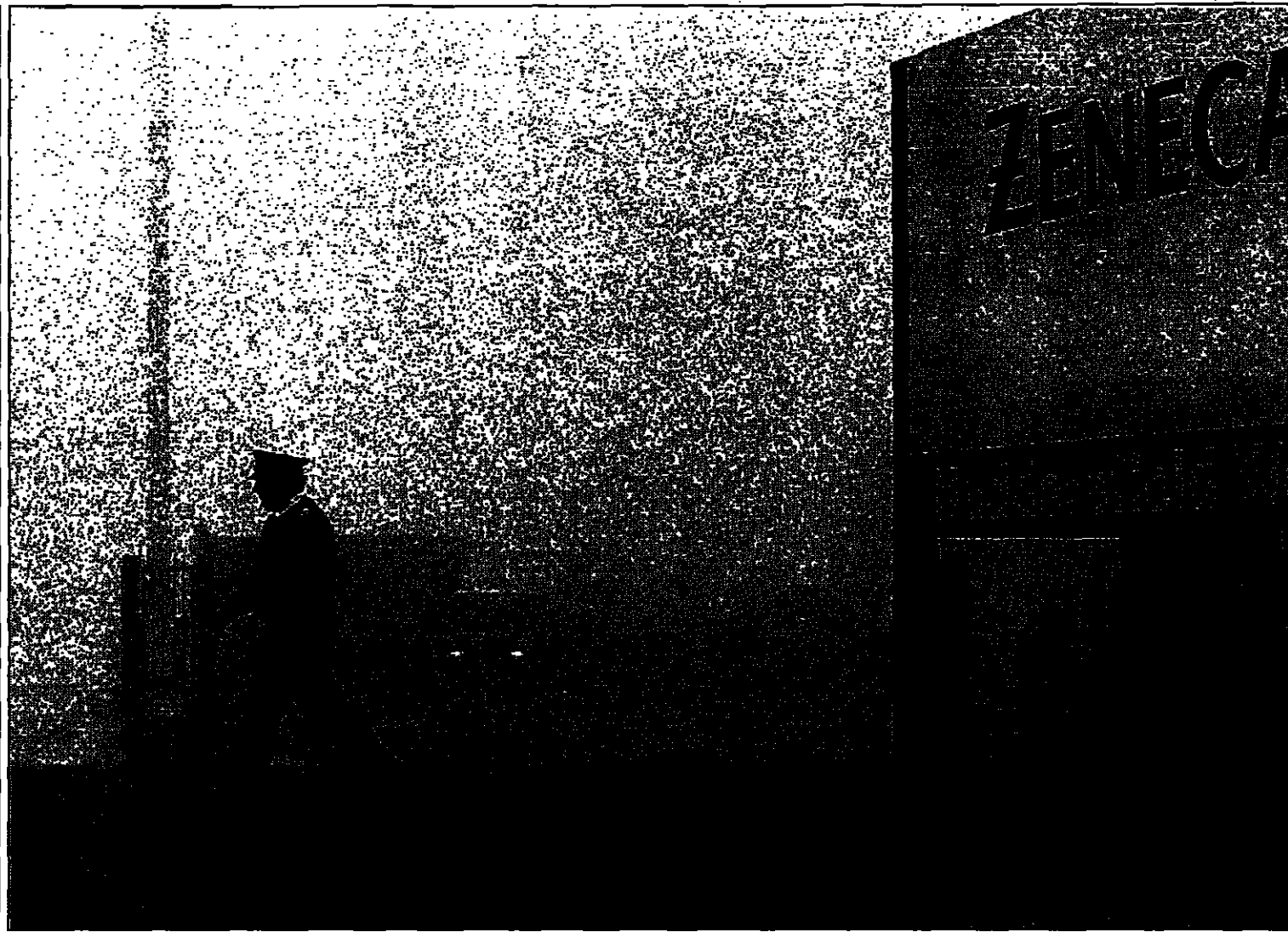
The new company will have seven products with sales of more than £300 million a year. Only two companies, Glaxo and Merck, have more blockbuster drugs on the market.

The merged company will have the second-biggest sales force in the crucial US market, with 4,000 representatives on the road.

Sir David said he did not envisage "any major roadblocks" would be erected by the European regulatory authorities, although Zeneca admitted it would have to divest its interest in the Chinese anaesthetic being developed with British biotech company Chiroscience.

The new group will be chaired by Percy Barnevik, one of the most highly rated managers of the decade and chairman of investor group Astra's largest shareholder. Chief executive of the new company will be Zeneca's Tom McKillop. Sir David and his counterpart at Astra, Hagan Mogren, will become executive deputy chairmen.

Glaxo Wellcome yesterday announced it was acquiring an Egyptian drugs company, Amoun Pharmaceuticals Industries, for £117.6 million. Glaxo will acquire the domestic and export rights to 30 API products, including vitamins, antibiotics and analgesics, as well as APIC production facilities. About 1,000 employees



## Company denies threat to research and science base

Anglo-Swedish partners say UK science effort is safe, writes Lisa Buckingham

**Z**ENECA yesterday sought to dampen fears that its merger with Astra of Sweden will lead to cuts in its research and development spending which would have a devastating impact on the UK's science base.

The companies admitted that their global R&D programme will be controlled from Stockholm but denied this would mean the closure of Zeneca's Manchester or Loughborough research establishments. Up to 1,000 of the 6,000 total job losses expected from the deal will fall in Britain, however.

The two partners had combined R&D spending of \$1.9 billion in 1997, which would have ranked the merged group third in the world, even though it is much further down the league in terms of stock market size. AstraZeneca's R&D budget is still much smaller than that of its rival GlaxoWellcome, even though turnover will be larger.

There was no indication yesterday of future R&D spending, however. Less than a year ago, Zeneca promised to double its research output in the next five years, saying that drugs under development would account for some 60 per

cent of its sales in 2001.

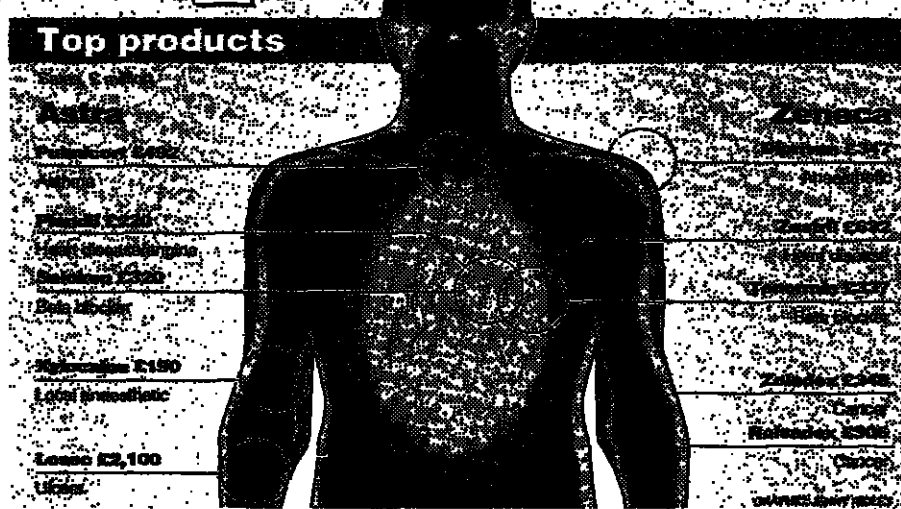
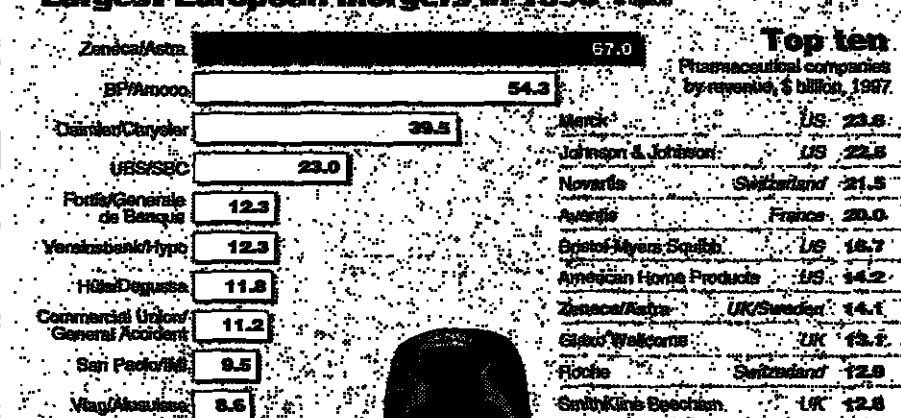
The enormous cost of research has provided the main imperative for the recent spate of pharmaceutical company mergers. It is estimated that it costs about \$300 million to bring a new drug to market, taking into account the high failure rate of new products yet there are only a handful of treatments which have become blockbusters such as Viagra or Zantac. There are fewer than 30 drugs on the market which pull in more than \$1 billion a year.

There are also market concerns that even if R&D spending is maintained this will not necessarily ensure a profitable drug pipeline. Analysts concentrate on the issue of productivity in R&D spending rather than absolute outlay — the ability to earn more from a drug than it has cost to develop. Demands on the research budget have intensified because genetic advances have increased the scope for new treatments.

Zeneca's potential lies in its range of cancer drugs in development where it claims to run second to the US group Bristol-Myers Squibb, and says that treatments such as Nolvadex for breast cancer

## The big league

Largest European mergers in 1998



give it 30 per cent of the oncology market. In addition, the combined group will have the largest position in gastrointestinal drugs and general anaesthetics, it will be fourth for respiratory treatments and fifth for cardiovascular therapies. Astra is known for its best-selling ulcer treatment, Losec.

David Barnes, chairman of

## News in brief

### Treasury rules that finers are keepers

THE Treasury said yesterday it will allow state agencies to retain fines and fees they collect.

It has approved a scheme allowing wheel-clamping fees and the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed clamped cars to be retained by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency to help meet the cost of clamping teams and car pounds. Similar provisions will cover fines collected as a result of police speed cameras, waste-packing producers' registration payments to the Environment Agency and rail operators' licensing fees.

### £27m Jersey news deal

GULFON Group, publisher of the daily Jersey Evening Post, has agreed to buy Guernsey Press for £27.3 million in cash and stock. The company will offer 23p in cash and half a new Gulfon share for every Guernsey Press ordinary share.

The offer values Guernsey Press shares at about 30p each. Guernsey shareholders can opt for a cash alternative which would value each share at 30p. Gulfon ordinary shares fell by 2.5p to 163p. — Bloomberg

### Less Fruit for Donegal

AMERICAN textiles company Fruit of the Loom is to cut 770 jobs in its Donegal plant, it announced yesterday. The firm will close three of its four factories in Co Donegal in the first three months of next year. Some 650 workers will be made redundant at the three factories in Co Donegal. The other 120 jobs will go at the support division at the Buncrana factory. The company has been winding down operations over the past

### Festive Letch on the loose

FESTIVE high spirits can ruin Christmas for some, as it can lead to bullying and harassment, the Industrial Society warned yesterday. Managers are told to beware three types. The Christmas Bully pressures people into joining in, even if they hate parties. The Festive Letch harasses female staff after a few drinks and the Seasonal Shrinker forgets managerial responsibility — even allowing

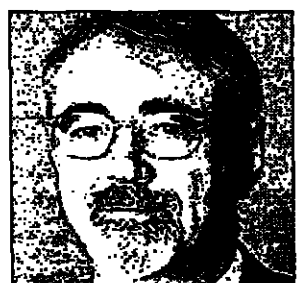
### Permanent link in Ireland

IRELAND's biggest building society the Irish Permanent, yesterday confirmed plans to merge with the Irish life insurance company The IR£2.8 billion (€2.5 billion) deal will create the country's third-largest financial institution, after the Allied Irish Bank and the Bank of Ireland.

The merging companies have combined annual profits of IR£250 million and a total workforce of 3,200.

### Profits rise for Greenalls

GREENALLS, Britain's seventh-largest pub operator, saw net profits rise by 19 per cent as earnings from its hotels increased, offsetting a slowdown from its managed pubs. The company, based in Warrington, said profits in the year ending in September rose to £11.5 million from £9.6 million. Greenalls also said it is in talks about the sale of its tenanted and franchised pubs and is to make an announcement soon. — Bloomberg



PERCY BARNEVIK

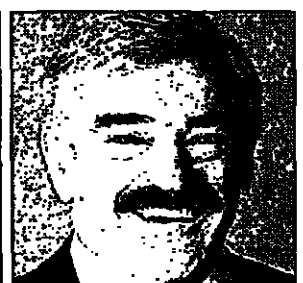
ONE organisation with good reason to celebrate the planned merger of Zeneca and Astra is the Swedish group, investor, which saw its market capitalisation rise by around £1 billion on the back of the deal.

Run by Percy Barnevik, investor is the investment vehicle of Sweden's powerful Wallenberg clan — three family members sit on the board — with a portfolio of share stakes in the country's blue chip companies ranging from Electrolux to Ericsson.

Astra is its biggest single shareholding. Other stakes include holdings in the Saab aircraft and car manufacturing businesses, Atlas Copco and Scania.

Mr Barnevik took over as chairman in 1997 after the best part of a decade in charge at the Swiss-Swedish industrial group, ABB. He earned a reputation as one of the top managers in Europe with a strongly internationalist approach.

Mark Miller



TOM MCKILLOP

MR MCKILLOP has been propelled into the top job at what will be the world's number three pharmaceuticals company before he had even taken the reins at the UK's third biggest drugs firm.

A lean 55-year-old born in Ayrshire, he gained a first class degree and a PhD in Chemistry from Glasgow University. He was due to take over as chief executive of Zeneca next spring when Sir David Barnes moved into the chairman's role.

In 1989 he joined ICI working on quantum mechanics and molecular biology and within six years was head of natural products research.

By 1993, when Zeneca was demerged from ICI he was technical director and a year later he was chief executive of Zeneca Pharmaceuticals. He holds directorships at Lloyds TSB and Nycomed Amersham. He is married with three children and lists carpentry, sport and music as interests.

Julia Finch

## Smith & Nephew takes the scalpel to workforce

**M**EDICAL equipment maker Smith & Nephew yesterday announced 480 job losses and warned of a similar number to come as it regrouped to cope with consolidation in the industry.

Chief executive Chris O'Donnell said he was concentrating on three key divisions

and was ready to make acquisitions to boost those businesses. "Our belief is that the opportunities for growth are out there," he said.

Smith & Nephew said that it was reviewing its remaining consumer activities, which include the licence for Nivea cream, Simple soap and Lili-let tampons.

These consumer products,

along with the plaster cast and support business, will be "managed to maximise value", which may mean disposal after a strategic review.

The division which makes braces for knees and other joints has already been put up for sale, and Smith & Nephew said it would concentrate on three divisions: orthopaedics,

endoscopy and wound management. On the other hand he was ready to dispose of non-core operations.

Efficiency improvements would be pursued at remaining factories, which would result in some job losses. In total a thousand jobs would go around the world, out of a 12,000 strong workforce, saving £20 million a year by 2002.

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David Barnes, chairman of

# Railtrack given £100m hint to invest more

Keith Harper Transport Editor

**R**AILTRACK may have £100 million knocked off its profits from a new formula designed to persuade it to invest more heavily in the industry, the rail regulator, Chris Bolt, said yesterday.

He told Railtrack that its profits were excessive and that he had the power to impose unlimited fines on the company in the event of investment failure.

Mr Bolt wants to use the

asset base of £2.5 billion set at privatisation, although Railtrack is now valued at more than £8 billion. He also wants to set a cap of around 6 per cent on the company's returns — they are running at 10 per cent. A one-point reduction would mean £20 million off Railtrack's profit.

Mr Bolt is concerned that Railtrack is under-investing in the national infrastructure and is not prepared to take into account the company's huge investment in the £5.2 billion Channel tunnel rail link and modernisation of

the London Underground.

His attitude produced a pained response from Railtrack's chief executive, Gerald Corbett.

He said he did not want to become involved in a public row with Mr Bolt but hinted that the company would have to consider the future of the projects if it had to "have a close look at the value of its mortgage".

Mr Bolt's announcement is the first salvo in protracted negotiations to decide the level of Railtrack's access charges for five years from

April 2001. Mr Bolt said that in working out what financial framework to apply he had assumed that the company's shares had increased by up to 29 per cent. Railtrack told him they had risen by 66 per cent.

He challenged the company to give better value for money. "Current returns appear to be excessive, given the effective guarantee for much of Railtrack's income, and charges should be rebased as part of the review."

Mr Corbett feared that Mr Bolt's report took an "old-

style utility approach" and would lead to a "weakened and under-funded Railtrack which cannot deliver what everyone agrees should be done."

Railtrack was accused by a Commons select committee yesterday of weak management and not doing enough to control its contractors.

The MPs said they want a new independent safety authority to ensure that signalling changes are carried out.

## Boeing wins victory over Airbus

David Gow

**R**OLLS-Royce and its German partner in an aero-engine venture yesterday said they stood to gain up to \$600 million from Trans World Airlines' order for as many as 100 Boeing 777s.

But struggling Boeing's contract to supply 50 of its 106-seat jets, with the option for another 50, was overshadowed by TWA's decision to become the world's first airline to place a firm order to buy Airbus's rival short-haul jet, the A318. The leasing company LFC last month signed a memorandum of understanding for 30 A318s.

Cash-strapped TWA said it would take 50 A318s, a 107-seat jet newly launched on global markets, and 25 from the A320 family of aircraft, with the option to buy a further 75. Its aircraft will be powered by Pratt

& Whitney engines. Noel Forgeard, Airbus chief executive, said: "We are very pleased that TWA, a pioneer in introducing new aircraft, is the first airline to commit to the new A318."

Some analysts lauded Airbus's achievement in breaking into the North American market but others questioned TWA's ability to finance a deal worth up to \$4.9 billion (£2.96 billion).

TWA twice sought bankruptcy protection this decade and its credit rating is already at the level of junk bonds. But the company would only say it

would lease, not buy, the aircraft. It said it split the order because the Boeing aircraft were available sooner and would enter service in 2000, compared with a 2003 entry for the A318.

Boeing, which consistently has been outgunned by Airbus in the battle for orders over the past two years, has had special problems in selling the 777. The TWA order is the first for three years.

The airline is renewing its ageing fleet of 186 planes in order to reduce maintenance costs and attract more business customers.

Australia	Germany	Malaysia	Singapore
2.62	2.67	6.28	2.88
Austria 18.74	Greece 448.72	Malta 0.6081	South Africa 9.75
Belgium 66.95	Hong Kong 12.48	Netherlands 3.0078	Spain 226.46
Canada 49	India 70.35	New Zealand 3.02	Sweden 13.05
Cyprus 0.79	Ireland 1.0450	Norway 2.15	Switzerland 2.7580
Denmark 10.22	Israel 6.88	Portugal 271.72	Turkey 484.890
Finland 8.20	Italy 2.660	Saudi Arabia 6.71	USA 1.816
France 8.85			

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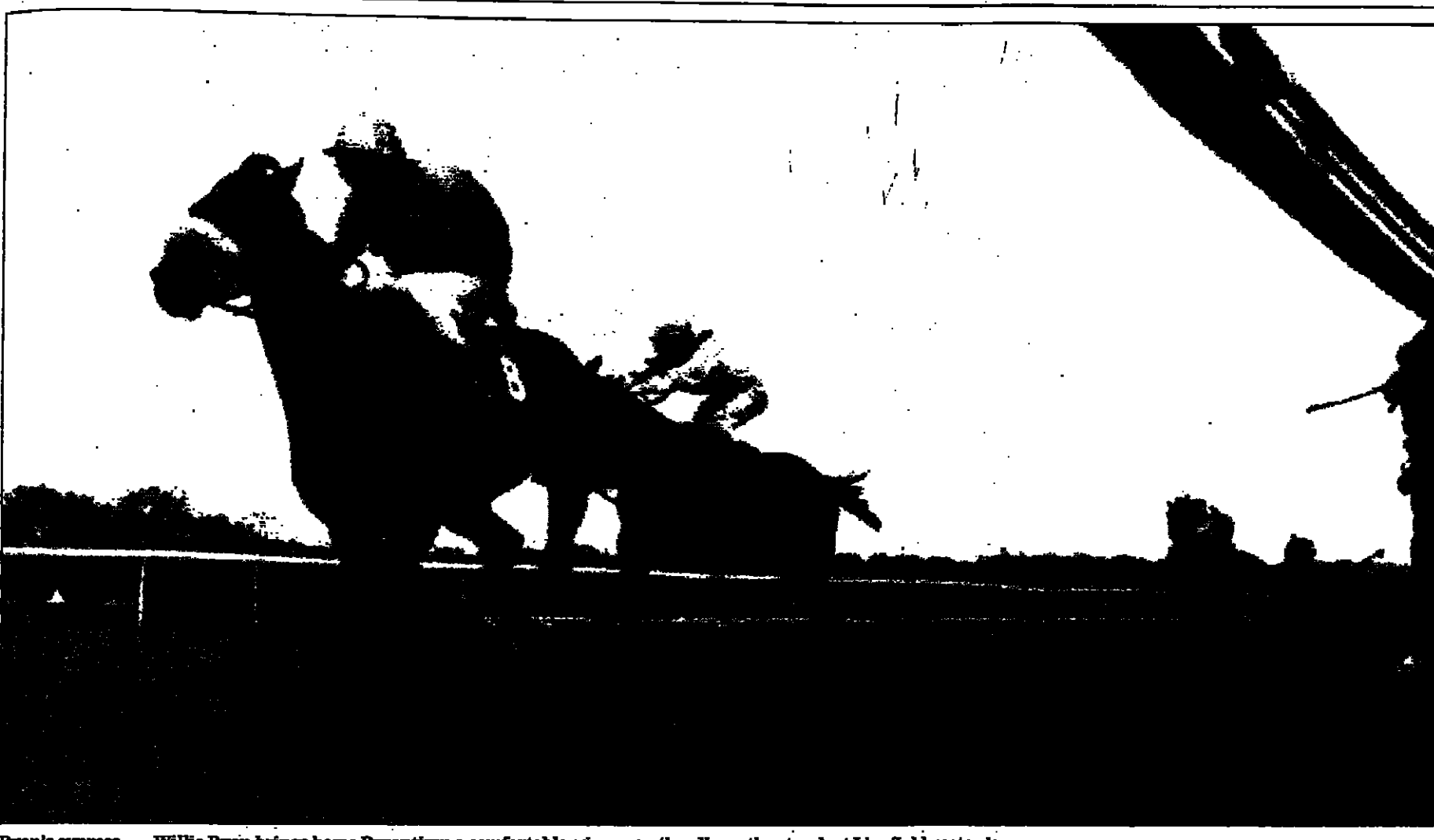












Ryan's express... Willie Ryan brings home Byzantium a comfortable winner on the all-weather track at Lingfield yesterday

PHOTOGRAPH BY FRANK BAXTON

# Cyfor Malta to miss Tripleprint Chase

Ron Cox

**C**YFOR MALTA, one of the season's most exciting chasing prospects, has met with a setback and will miss the Tripleprint Gold Cup at Cheltenham on Saturday. The horse, owned by the late Sir John Astor, was injured during a race at Kempton Park on Boxing Day.

Ladbroke's suspended betting on the race last night and Hill's promoted Stoney Passage to 11-4 favourite, from 9-5, in their revised prices.

Pipe revealed: "We're not 100 per cent happy with Cyfor Malta but the Pipe stable has a useful deputy in the shape of Northern Starlight — 10-1 from 15's with Hill's."

Northern Starlight accounted for Escartefigue in the novice chase on the corresponding Cheltenham card last season, and made a promising return when third behind Red Marauder at Ascot last month.

Northern Starlight may not be much to look at but in the typical Pipe mould he is a tough front-runner and, with 10st 11lb to carry on Saturday — as opposed to 11st 10lb at

Ascot, where he was the highest-rated runner — he could make them all go.

Pipe trimmed his Coral Welsh National challenge by four at yesterday's forfeit sale. The Nicholashayne trainer has taken out Cyfor Malta, Challenger du Luc, Indian Tracker and Farinetti V, but still has three entries — the warm ante-post favourite Dom Samourai, Eudipe and Tamarindo — for the marathon chase at Cheltenham on December 28.

Dom Samourai, an 8-1 shot prior to his Rehearsal Chase second to See More Business last Saturday, shortened to 4-1 with Coral yesterday. He can run off a 5lb lower mark than in the Rehearsal and looks sure to make a bold bid to step up on last year's Welsh National second to Earth Summit, who is the sponsor's 7-1 joint-second favourite with Tamarindo.

Tamarindo will have to be reckoned with when he bids for his fifth win on the bounce at Cheltenham tomorrow. Meanwhile, Pipe can complete a double at Taunton this afternoon with Eden Dancer (1.20), a recent acquisition from the Howard Johnson yard, and Decyborg (2.50), who finished clear of the remainder when falling by only a length to give jumps of weight to Kinnahalla at Wincanton.

Unpunished for his eight-length win in a conditional riders' race last week, Ed James's Selberry (3.00) looks a good bet to follow up in the Robert Peak Handicap Hurdle at Market Rasen.

## Sport in brief

### Zimbabwe selectors forced to pitch in late

**ZIMBABWE**, one up in the three-Test series with Pakistan, go into the second match, which starts in Lahore today, unsure which of three pitches they will be playing on. "We are delaying the announcement of the team," said Alistair Campbell, who captained the tourists to last month's seven-wicket win.

Three well-grassed wickets have been prepared but the Pakistan Cricket Board's pitch consultant Hameed Mohammad will not decide which to roll and mark until this morning. "Lahore's wicket is a seamer-friendly track which is good news for us," Campbell added. "Our seamers won for us in Peshawar and, if the grass is kept here, I am confident they will bowl well."

Pakistan have named a squad of 15, five of them pace bowlers, but Salim Malik, who scored 149 for the Lahore City Cricket Association in their defeat of the tourists in a four-day game which ended last Monday, was omitted.

### Halifax move for Broadbent

**HALIFAX** are expected to announce the signing of the Sheffield Eagles captain Paul Broadbent today. The Great Britain forward, who asked for a move at the end of last season, would link up with the stand-off Graham Holroyd, who signed from Leeds last week. The deal is understood to involve Martin Pearson, Dean Powell and Simon Baldock joining Sheffield with the former England winger Nick Pinkney moving the other way.

### Coulthard sounds a warning

**DAVID COULTHARD** yesterday claimed that the 1999 Formula One tyre regulations are dangerous. The McLaren driver, who has already begun testing for next season, is annoyed that an extra fourth groove has been added to front tyres. "We've got this formula now which makes the car a missile with very little grip when you get to the corner, so that makes it very tricky."

His views were echoed by Ferrari's Michael Schumacher. "The people who make the rules don't understand what we are experiencing. We will have to adapt a lot because the car slides around much more and it only takes a gust of wind to lose control."

"Our tyres are at an experimental stage and it will be different when we get to the first race," said a Bridgestone spokesman. They are the only suppliers now Goodyear have withdrawn.

### Morgan sights set on Brunei

**KELLY MORGAN** has become the first Welsh player ever to qualify for the World Grand Prix Finals and the first British women's singles player to do so for seven years, writes Richard Jago. Her name is among the 12 singles players for the £185,000 tournament in Brunei on February 24-28.

Four English players have also qualified for doubles events: Chris Hunt, Simon Archer, Joanne Goode and Donna Kellogg.

### Shakers stake their claims

**OXFORD**'s rowing trials yesterday suggested a strong challenge to Cambridge's run of six wins in the Boat Race, writes Christopher Dodd. In trouncing Movers, the Shakers eight put their mark on the first of the eight trials in the new blue boat, and the grumpy stroking of Henrik Nilsson may have put paid to Nick Robinson's chance of a second Blue.

## Taunton Jackpot card with form guide

HOW COX	TOP FORM
12.50 1.20 1.50 2.20 2.50 3.20	Manxman Manxman Manxman Manxman Manxman Manxman

Right-handed chest of 15m with 150yds left-hand run. Sharp turns, which suit the handy start. Seven day winners: 2.20 Arctic Chatter.

Figures in brackets after horse's name denote days since last outing. F, Flat.

### 12.50 BODDINGTONS BITTER NOVICE HURDLE

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## SportsGuardian

## Champions' League

Group D: Manchester United 1 Bayern Munich 1

## Keane puts United through

David Lacey  
sees the Reds  
gnaw nerves  
at Old Trafford

**R**OY Keane brought Old Trafford to the point of ecstasy last night when he gave Manchester United the lead shortly before half-time. The euphoria, however, was short-lived for Bayern Munich's Bosnian, Hasan Salihamidzic, equalised just past the hour. In the end, though, United had done just enough to qualify for the Champions' Cup quarter-finals.

Old Trafford wanted a thriller with a simple plot, begging to be spared the convolutions which had marked some of United's previous encounters in this season's tournament. United needed to win, it was as simple as that. A draw would merely heighten the suspense.

A point was always going to be enough for Bayern Munich and to that extent theirs was the greater dilemma. They knew they had the means to score goals but could their erratic defence contain Dwight Yorke, Andy Cole and Ryan Giggs?

Situations like this often favour a team prepared to carry the game to opponents being urged to go forward by home supporters. United had been caught out by early goals too often to drop their guard now, but with 55,000 throats roaring them on their natural attacking instincts were bound to surface sooner rather than later.

The circumstances demanded controlled aggression from both sides. Certainly that was United's approach, attacking from the outset but at the same time concentrating on maintaining their shape and tactical discipline.

The Bayern centre-backs, Markus Babel and the Ghanaian Samuel Kuffour, were in action almost immediately. After seven minutes David Beckham's pass gave Giggs the opportunity to set up Cole for a shot which was blocked. Yorke meeting an inviting rebound with a drive that skimmed the bar.

Both teams were going for a



Lean-two... Gary Neville, the Manchester United defender, holds off the challenge of Hasan Salihamidzic, scorer of Bayern Munich's equaliser

PHOTOGRAPH: SHAWN BOTTENILL

win, that much was obvious. Two seasons ago Ottmar Hitzfeld's Borussia Dortmund had won here in a Champions League semi-final; now his Bayern team played with three men up as the lucky Alexander Zickler and Salihamidzic flanked Giovanni Elber.

Elber it was who posed the first serious threat, the Brazilian glancing the ball wide from Bixente Lizarazu's centre. However, the first blood was

drawn by Zickler and it flowed from the nose of Denis Irwin following a clash of heads.

Old Trafford prepared to greet a more favourable moment of sangunity in the 26th minute when Giggs, steadily mastering Thomas Strunz on the left, squared low to Cole who pivoted near the penalty spot and saw his shot beat Kahn only to roll the wrong side of a post.

Bayern believed that Peter Schmeichel could be tested on crosses the goalkeeper was hardly at fault 11 minutes from half-time when Zickler managed to get his head to a free-kick and Keane cleared from the goalmouth.

United needed to score before half-time. They just made it. In the 43rd minute Beckham found Giggs once again advancing at Strunz. Taking his man to the byline, he switched the ball from left

foot to right then laid it back and across for the incoming Keane to drive in an emphatic 25-yard shot.

United might have had a second at the start of the second half. Following a corner from Beckham and a touch from Keane, Ronny Johnsen, who had replaced Irwin, wasted one opportunity with an air shot and when he did connect wafted the ball high over the bar.

Such misses can be costly and before the match was an hour old Schmeichel had to fling himself high to divert a 20-yard shot from Kuffour.

But in the 56th minute he was beaten from close range by Salihamidzic after Strunz had nodded down Stefan Effenberg's corner.

The match had started to drift away from United and Elber might have given Bayern the lead when he met a

return ball from Zickler but volleyed over the top. Now prudence prevailed as Yorke departed to allow Nicky Butt to reinforce United's midfield.

Manchester United (4-4-2): Schmeichel; Brown, Stam, G. Neville, Irwin (Johnsen); Beckham, Keane, Scholes, Giggs; Yorke (Butt 54), Cole.

Bayern Munich (1-3-4-3): Kahn; Matthäus (Linke, 61); Babel, Kuffour; Strunz, Jeremies, Effenberg, Lizarazu; Salihamidzic, Elber, Zickler (Basler, 61). Referee: D. Jol (Holland).

Arsenal report, page 14

Warne's  
Nike  
deal  
may go  
swoosh

David Hopps

**S**HANE WARNE is in danger of losing a £500,000-a-year sponsorship contract after becoming embroiled in cricket's betting and bribery scandal.

Nike, Warne's major sponsor — he wears an earring with the famous "Swoosh" — will make their judgment today on whether his reputation can survive revelations about his links with India's illegal betting industry.

Warne yesterday called his misjudgment four years ago, when he and his fellow Australian Mark Waugh received payments for supplying information to an Indian bookmaker, "stupid and naive". The Australian Cricket Board imposed fines of almost £2,000 each but it was the resulting four-year cover-up, with the players' collusion, that has caused the affair to escalate.

It needs re-emphasising that Warne and Waugh have not been accused of accepting bookmakers' bribes to rig matches — the central allegation against the Pakistani players currently the subject of a judicial inquiry in that country.

Warne's and Waugh's proven duplicity was to accuse Salim Malik, the former Pakistan captain, of offering them bribes, while not confessing their own limited involvement with Indian bookmakers. Salim, who should learn his fate next week, predictably threatened yesterday that he would "definitely sue them in court".

Sports sponsors are increasingly sensitive to the reputation of their clients. Two Premiership footballers, Stan Collymore and Paul Gascoigne, have recently lost deals with Diadora and Adidas.

Quite how the affair could cost Warne the Australian captaincy, as the former skipper Kim Hughes suggested yesterday, though, is difficult to ascertain when the board itself advocated his conspiracy of silence.

Australia's shame, page 13

## After the ball was over

Jim White on the 10 minutes waiting time for United's fans

**T**HE last time a German team were in Manchester for a Champions League tie, the good burghers of the city set up marquees selling German lager outside the town hall where the visiting supporters could make inroads into their legendary thirst.

At Old Trafford, Manchester United were equally generous, allowing Borussia Dortmund to score the winning goal within ten minutes of the kick-off.

This time Dutch hospitality was out. The beer tents were in storage and Alex Ferguson had issued instructions there were to be no early goals.

This has been his team's falling in the Champions League: no grasping the new orthodoxy of European football, don't sit back, hit them fast and hit them early.

"The last time United were too nervous," said Otto Hitzfeld, then Borussia coach but now in charge of Bayern Munich. "Ferguson wanted it too much."

Two years on, there seems to be no decline in the desire. Down the road in Liverpool, European

football has become yet another barometer by which to measure a great club's decline. On Tuesday, Liverpool fans stayed away from Anfield a potentially winnable Uefa Cup tie in droves, as if embarrassed to be part of failure.

At United, nothing seems to matter like Europe.

United scored a goal of their own and it provoked a German corner into the first bilingual chants heard at Old Trafford

Crammed into Old Trafford, local fans, enraptured by weekly fare against Wimbledon or Coventry, were filling the place with the kind of noise assumed to be extinct in English grounds. And for once there was no early silence.

United managed to keep Bayern out, this despite Lizarazu, Babel and even the ancient creaking Matthäus offering a foundation of Dutch slippery fluidity, marking them was like trying to pin down Jonas Aitken.

Instead United scored a goal of their own. Forty-

three minutes might not count as early, but it provoked a German corner into the first bilingual chants ever heard at Old Trafford: "You only sing when you're winning".

But this wasn't Coventry City or Wimbledon, nor was it Aston Villa last Saturday afternoon, when United

But as with political opinion polls, what they say they want and what they really want are different issues.

Long before the end, the stands were paralysed with nerves as every one hoped Bayern would suddenly transmogrify into Everton or that the ref would set his watch to Ferguson-time.

Fortunately for Alex Ferguson his players had the stomach for a fight. Stam was a rock, Scholes everywhere. Beckham's crosses spun and spat.

The revelation last night, though, was Cole. Where once playing in Europe he would trap the ball further than more celebrated strikers could kick it here he was all guile and control, more fluent in his angles than a professor of geometry.

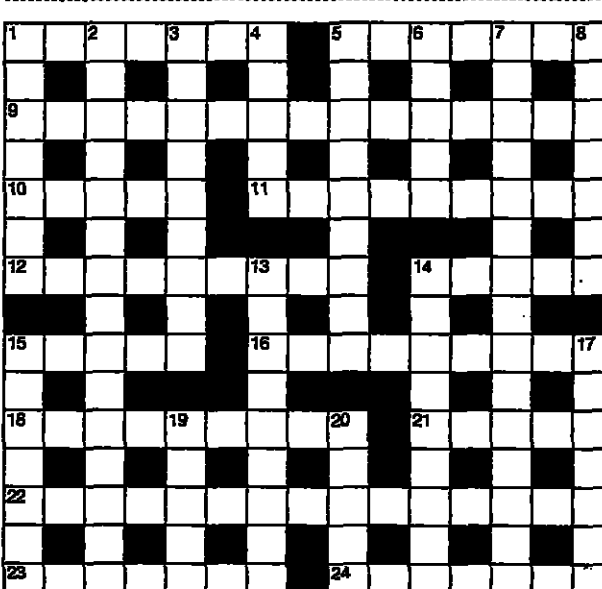
If that is what happens when you fall out with Glenn Hoddie, perhaps the national coach should engineer spats with a few more Englishmen.

It was 10 minutes after the whistle that the news came through and United fans could relax.

In the end the draw was enough but asked their opinion, most United fans won't want to see this lot of Germans in their city again too soon.

## Guardian Crossword No 21,454

Set by Janus



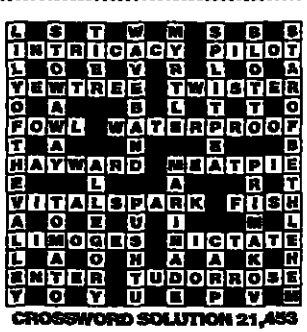
## Across

- 1 Business trouble (7)
- 5 Deputies for cast off (4,3)
- 9 What Army recruits should do in the field? (8,2,3,4)
- 10 Tenure when in sheltered accommodation (5)
- 11 Tentatively asked learned theologian the French for "varmose" (9)
- 12 Revolutions where duty roster is not involved (5)
- 14 Gives verbal instances of locations (5)
- 15 Ardent young fish that is swallowed (5)

## Down

- 16 Persons willing to try a sort out (8)
- 18 "Soldier" star Edward achieved success in Restoration work (8)
- 21 Account turning out to be something worth having (5)
- 22 He wrote a book "Pouring Honey over Tart" (7,8)
- 23 Throw dim light on bank, for example (7)
- 24 Hydrocarbon found in pig pen by Frenchman (7)

- 3 Get home in good time and in a sober manner (9)
- 4 It appears all right for son to stand up going round corners (5)
- 5 Female players getting capital cover on account? (9)
- 6 Letter to the auxiliary force (5)
- 7 Basic building block discovered when one station collapsed (10,5)
- 8 Waves seen in women's hair (7)
- 13 Not in steady state but lasted longer (9)
- 14 Worker with cold outside racetrack (9)
- 15 Weapon used to get rid of a member? (7)
- 17 Type of triangle scene involving a Labour leader (7)
- 19 Shakespearean heroine's instrument (5)
- 20 Valuable instrument turned up in game (5)



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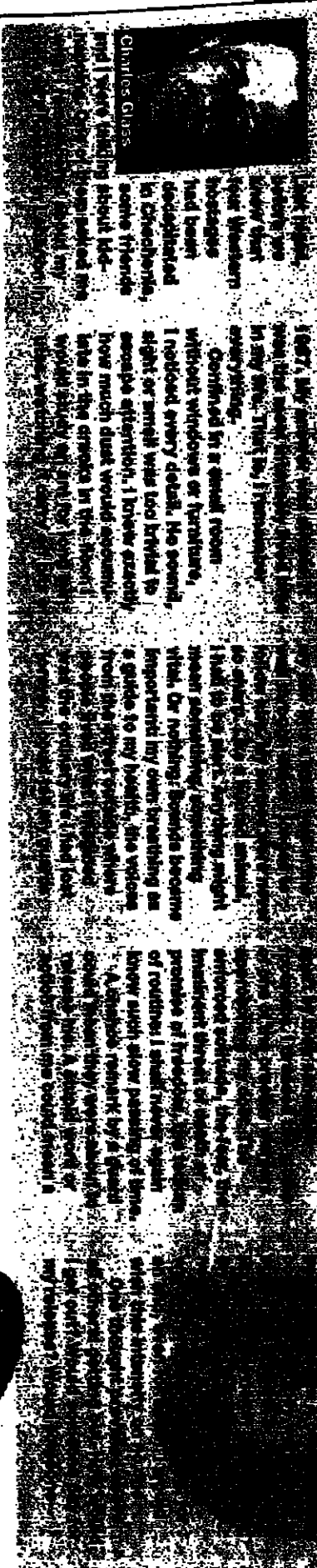
The weather in Europe

150 من الاموال





# It was a time of waiting for an end even



The gruesome murder of four kidnap victims in Chechnia has highlighted the grim choices faced by those trying to secure a release. Do they negotiate with the kidnappers? Or do they pay up? **Ian Black** reports. Above, former hostage **Charles Glass** recalls living in fear of a similar fate

## Hostages to fortune



Point of no return? The two hostages kidnapped in Chechnia in 1995

The world barely had time to absorb the news of Tuesday's gruesome roadside discovery in Chechnia, before the questioning and recriminations had begun: should Granger Telecom have sent the ill-fated technicians to Chechnia in the first place? Could the regulations that the Surrey-based firm was conducting, via Chechen Telecom, have succeeded if they had been handed instead by the British government or a more experienced interlocutor? Should companies or families pay ransom money to kidnappers? And should Britain stick to its long-standing policy of not negotiating with other governments have swallowed their pride, shelled out, and secured the release of their suffering national? Kidnapping confronts any country or company with awesome choices. Should they negotiate with hardened terrorists or criminals, risk a dangerous rescue, pay a ransom or simply wait until the kid-

napers tire? At the heart of all such negotiations lies one very simple and unambiguous problem: hostages are rarely freed without some concessions or payments being made, yet any concession or payment risks encouraging the kidnappers to strike again.

Chechnia is a special case, well deserving its familiar tag as the most dangerous place on earth. Of more than 1,000 kidnappings in the Russian Federation in the past year, slightly more than in drop-dead dangerous, experienced kidnappers in Chechnia, the vast majority were in the breakaway Caucasian Muslim republic.

No sane Brits or any other foreigners should have been there at all, not for the £20,000 salaries plus danger money the Granger men were reportedly being paid. And certainly not in the face of unequivocal Foreign Office advice to stay away.

The rules in Chechnia are different. Whereas John McCarthy's girlfriend Jill Marrell waged a highly successful campaign to maintain

public pressure for his release, the families of Chechen hostages have been advised to be as low as possible. Labaton was about politics; Chechnia is about money. Raising the profile of a hostage and you risk simply driving up the price of his or her freedom.

British diplomats insist they take the safety of the Queen's subjects very seriously; standard European Union practice it may now be, but a UK passport still carries the formal request of Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State to allow his bearer to pass freely without let or hindrance and to afford... such assistance and protection as may be necessary.

Handling kidnapping and hostage situations certainly become better

### Quick Crossword No. 8927

**Across**

- Unrained
- Possession (5,9)
- Ornamental shrub
- Pruning (7)
- Book of the Old Testament (6)
- Compassion (4)
- Shed
- disciplinarian (9)
- Maid (6)
- Appeal to — call on (8)
- Tied up for animal (8)
- Book of the New Testament (4)
- Throw out (6)
- Heart (7)
- Thin — seasonal break (6,7)

**Down**

- Intelligence (9)
- Force with which a body moves (7)
- Chaise (4)
- Ordinary person
- Messed by regret (4)
- False (6)
- Shen (6)
- Full (6)
- Disrupt (9)
- Area of fruit trees (7)
- Savoury flavour (8)
- Unit of heat measurement (6)
- Gleamy gemstone (4)
- Attempt (3)
- Shen (6)

**Across**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35

**Down**

36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70

**Across**

71	72	73	74	75	76	77
78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91
92	93	94	95	96	97	98
99	100	101	102	103	104	105

**Down**

106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119
120	121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132	133
134	135	136	137	138	139	140

**Across**

141	142	143	144	145	146	147
148	149	150	151	152	153	154
155	156	157	158	159	160	161
162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175

**Down**

176	177	178	179	180	181	182
183	184	185	186	187	188	189
190	191	192	193	194	195	196
197	198	199	200	201	202	203
204	205	206	207	208	209	210

**Across**

211	212	213	214	215	216	217
218	219	220	221	222	223	224
225	226	227	228	229	230	231
232	233	234	235	236	237	238
239	240	241	242	243	244	245

**Down**

246	247	248	249	250	251	252
253	254	255	256	257	258	259
260	261	262	263	264	265	266
267	268	269	270	271	272	273
274	275	276	277	278	279	280

**Across**

281	282	283	284	285	286	287
288	289	290	291	292	293	294
295	296	297	298	299	300	301
302	303	304	305	306	307	308
309	310	311	312	313	314	315

**Down**

316	317	318	319	320	321	322
323	324	325	326	327	328	329
330	331	332	333	334	335	336
337	338	339	340	341	342	343
344	345	346	347	348	349	350

**Across**

351	352	353	354	355	356	357
358	359	360	361	362	363	364
365	366	367	368	369	370	371
372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384	385

**Down**

386	387	388	389	390	391	392
393	394	395	396	397	398	399
400	401	402	403	404	405	406
407	408	409	410	411	412	413
414	415	416	417	418	419	420

**Across**

421	422	423	424	425	426	427
428	429	430	431	432	433	434
435	436	437	438	439	440	441
442	443	444	445	446	447	448
449	450	451	452	453	454	455

**Down**

456	457	458	459	460	461	462
463	464	465	466	467	468	469
470	471	472	473	474	475	476
477	478	479	480	481	482	483
484	485	486	487	488	489	490

**Across**

491	492	493	494	495	496	497
498	499	500	501	502	503	504
505	506	507	508	509	510	511
512	513	514	515	516	517	518
519	520	521	522	523	524	525

**Down**

526	527	528	529	530	531	532
533	534	535	536	537	538	539
540	541	542	543	544	545	546
547	548	549	550	551	552	553
554	555	556	557	558	559	560

**Across**

561	562	563	564	565	566	567
568	569	570	571	572	573	574
575	576	577	578	579	580	581
582	583	584	585	586	587	588
589	590	591	592	593	594	595

**Down**

596	597	598	599	600	601	602
603	604	605	606	607	608	609
610	611	612	613	614	615	616
617	618	619	620	621	622	623
624	625	626	627	628	629	630

**Across**

631	632	633	634	635	636	637
638	639	640	641	642	643	644
645	646	647	648	649	650	651
652	653	654	655	656	657	658
659	660	661	662	663	664	665

**Down**

666	667	668	669	670	671	672
673	674	675	676	677	678	679
680	681	682	683	684	685	686
687	688	689	690	691	692	693
694	695	696	697	698	699	700

**Across**

701	702	703	704	705	706	707
708	709	710	711	712	713	714
715	716	717	718	719	720	721
722	723	724	725	726	727	728
729	730	731	732	733	734	735

**Down**

736	737	738	739	740	741	742
743	744	745	746	747	748	749
750	751	752	753	754	755	756
757	758	759	760	761	762	763
764	765	766	767	768	769	770

**Across**

771	772	773	774	775	776	777
778	779	780	781	782	783	784
785	786	787	788	789	790	791
792	793	794	795	796	797	798
799	800	801	802	803	804	805

**Down**

806	807	808	809	810	811	812
813	814	815	816	817	818	819
820	821	822	823	824	825	826
827	828	829	830	831	832	833
834	835	836	837	838	839	840

**Across**

841	842	843	844	845	846	847
848	849	850	851	852	853	854
855	856	857	858	859	860	861
862	863	864	865	866	867	868
869	870	871	872	873	874	875

**Down**

876	877	878	879	880	881	882
883	884	885	886	887	888	889
890	891	892	893	894	895	896
897	898	899	900	901	902	903
904	905	906	907	908	909	910

**Across**

911	912	913	914	915	916	917
918	919	920	921	922	923	924
925	926	927	928	929	930	931
932	933	934	935	936	937	938
939	940	941	942	943	944	945

**Down**

946	947	948	949	950	951	952
953	954	955	956	957	958	959
960	961	962	963	964	965	966
967	968	969	970	971	972	973
974	975	976	977	978	979	980

**Across**

981	982	983	984	985	986	987
988	989	990	991	992	993	994
995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001
1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008
1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015

**Down**

1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022
1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029
1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036
1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043
1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050

**Across**

1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057
1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064
1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071
1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078
1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085

**Down**

1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092
1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099
1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106
1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113
1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120

**Across**

1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127
1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134
1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141
1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148
1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155

**Down**

1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162
1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169
1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176
1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183
1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190

**Across**

1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197
1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204
1205	1206	1207	1208	1209		



سكنا من الارض

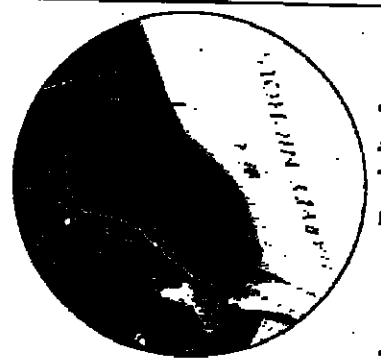


# It was a time of waiting — for an end, even for death

Last night, before we knew that Harvey Nichols was the most intensely lived time in my life, I felt a sense of...  
1987. My answer was simple: it was the most intensely lived time in my life. I felt a sense of...  
I was a time of waiting — for an end, even for death.

The Guardian Thursday December 10 1998 • 3

## Pass notes No 1316 Harvey Nicks



Appearance: Day shelter for...  
Why? The Kensington...  
History: Founded in 1915 by...  
Harvey Nichols...  
So why let it called...  
wouldn't be the...  
Anyway, now it's owned by a Hong Kong millionaire...  
So it should really be called...  
perhaps because the...  
might not have worked as well as the...  
"Harvey Nicks". Can you see...  
What say you buy there? Oh, make-up. Clothes. Shoes.

Isn't it the main thing on a woman's mind during labour? No research suggests that the thought of labouring women are more likely to turn to heterosexual...  
Naughty Mr Poot! Indeed, and this is not his company's first offence against good taste. A couple of years ago there was that little matter of the woman in a dog collar and leash.

Richard the Lionheart from a German design, and still...  
my half into a small hole in the wall through which I looked to...  
I was a time of waiting — for an end, even for death.



Hostage hotspots

Some people pay cash, even if it is billed as 'expenses'...  
The first...  
I was a time of waiting — for an end, even for death.



Group, paid a £75,000 ransom in a bid to secure the release of...  
And though all involved have refused to acknowledge that any deal was made to secure their...  
Some people pay cash, even if it is billed as 'expenses'.

Some people pay cash, even if it is billed as 'expenses'...  
The first...  
I was a time of waiting — for an end, even for death.

### Project Scheduler

Opportunities to work on Population Statistics in Itchfield, Hampshire

### THE NUTTY PROFESSOR!

Research Scientist

### ISDRAHAWK KIDNAP

Head of Security

### PROVE INTO BROADCAST

Head of Sales

### IT ENLIGHTENED

Head of IT

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### COMPUTING LECTURER

Computing Lecturer

## OPRAF

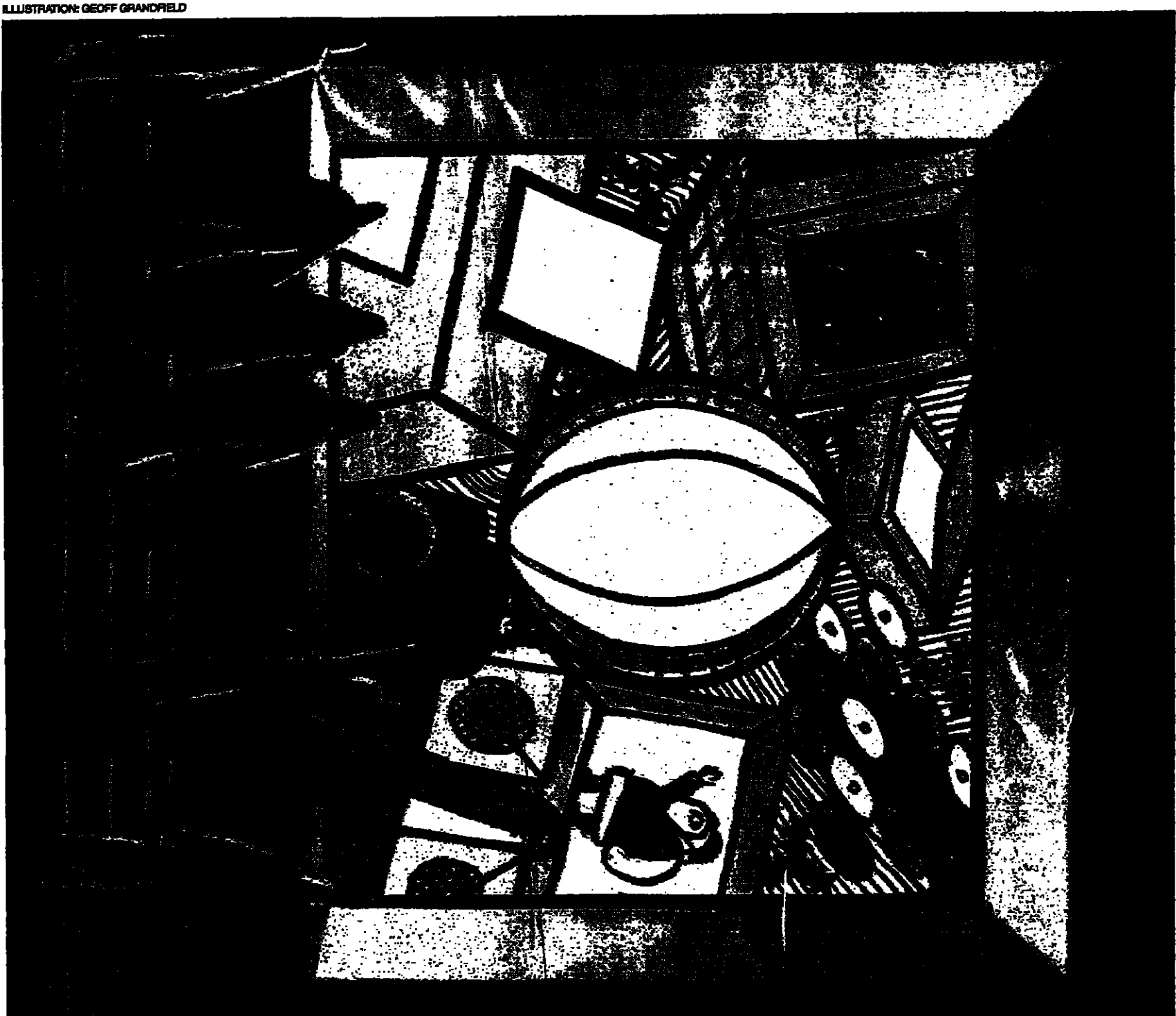
RAILWAYS ACT 1993  
PROPOSAL TO CLOSE PART OF THE NETWORK

### BIRKBECK COLLEGE

University of London

# Football's leaving home

# Load on all



**Crissie Maglock**  
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 A technology blogger who -- how to  
 use "magick techniques" for  
 online collective rituals.







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Established in 1913 in Japan, SUMITOMO CHEMICAL is one of the world's leading chemical manufacturers, offering a diverse range of products, including basic chemicals, petrochemicals, fine chemicals, agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals, making consolidated net sales of 10 billion USD and covering more than 100 countries worldwide. Due to the SUMITOMO CHEMICAL BELGIUM of our business activities in Europe and Africa, SUMITOMO CHEMICAL BELGIUM is seeking a highly motivated individual to fill the following position:

## Custom Synthesis Project Coordinator

for the Specialty Chemicals Division in the Belgian office

**YOUR PROFILE:** • Ph.D. or university degree in synthetic organic chemistry or related studies. Solid knowledge and experience of pharmaceutical industry would be an asset. • Fluent in English (both spoken and written). German (business level) would be an asset. • A minimum of 4 years solid work experience in a major international pharmaceutical R&D, fine chemicals or agrochemical company. Familiar with FDA, GMP chemical safety standards. • PC literacy is vital.

Based on your solid knowledge of the synthetic organic chemistry, your skills in technical and sales analysis will be considered as your primary assets.

**YOUR JOB:** Based in our Belgian office, you will be responsible for the development and growth of the custom synthesis business, mainly in Europe. • Pharmaceutical and agrochemical business. • Local technical and commercial support. • coordination of technical and commercial support from Japan. • pilot plant planning.

**EXTENSIVE BUSINESS TRAVEL WITHIN THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WILL BE REQUIRED. WE WILL PROVIDE SPECIAL TRAINING IN JAPAN.**

**WE OFFER:** • a competitive salary package including extraordinary benefits commensurate with your ability. • a genuine career opportunity in a famous international company with a dynamic business environment and a very friendly working atmosphere.

If you meet the specifications and would like to join our bright future, please contact or send your CV to our consultant in Belgium mentioning: **ref. 9817125.**



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## Koyo

Established in 1921 in Japan, Koyo Seiko Company Ltd. is nowdays recognized as one of the largest suppliers of bearings in the world. Koyo Seiko Company Ltd. supply all the major car manufacturers, industrial machinery and metal production equipment, covering a worldwide market with sales exceeding 2.5 billion USD. Due to the constant expansion of our business activities and in order to meet the increasing demand for R&D organizations in our technical support and R&D section, Koyo Seiko Co., Ltd. European Technical Centre located just outside Amsterdam in Almere in the Netherlands is currently looking for a motivated and spontaneous person for the function of (int)

## Junior Bearing Engineer

for our European Technical Centre in Almere

**Your profile:** • 23-25 years old • preferably 1-2 years of solid work experience in mechanical engineering (if you do not have any experience in bearing, we will provide training courses). • University degree in engineering (bachelor, master or doctor) in mechanical engineering or a related technical field. • Excellent command of English and Dutch. • Excellent communication skills in order to discuss and give a technical presentation to European customers.

**Your constant interest in mechanics and your willingness to work in an efficient and methodical way will be considered as your primary assets.**

**Your job:** After the complete training programme under the supervision of the R&D Assistant Manager, you will be responsible for the following tasks at our European Technical Centre located in Almere in the Netherlands: • investigation and testing of bearings; • maintenance and calibration; • technical assistance and presentation to customers; • assisting joint development projects, conferences and seminars.

**We offer:** • A competitive salary package commensurate with your ability and experience. • A real growing career possibility in a famous international company and a very friendly working atmosphere. If you meet the specifications and would like to join our bright future, please contact our consultant or send your CV mentioning **ref. 9817125.**

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ECM SELECTION LTD, The Millings, Buryell, Cambridge, CB3 0HB.

## EISCAT SUPPORT TEAM MEMBER

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Oxfordshire

These two posts are available in the Space Science Department to work in the Solar-Terrestrial Physics (STP) Division.

An EISCAT group member, providing scientific and programming support for UK researchers using the European Incoherent Scatter radar. The postholder will develop and maintain analysis and visualisation software, carry out user support and take part in operational activities at the radar site, involving travel to Northern Scandinavia and Sweden. Good programming skills are essential. Experience of C or C++, together with knowledge of Matlab, IDL or Java would be particularly advantageous, as would experience in the use of scientific software packages such as Fortran, IDL or IDL (or better). The successful candidate will be required to produce a PhD thesis within 12 months of starting work, and to pursue PhD studies while in the post will be encouraged to do so.

For the above post, candidates should have the ability to work in a team and to interact well with external users. Communication skills, including the ability to write clearly and to present ideas effectively in order to relate to a non-specialist audience, are also required. The salary range is between £1290 & £2420 (1996 pay award pending).

Reference Number: VN1704/98.

## TRAINEE DATA SPECIALIST

A further data specialist in the World Data Centre supporting the development of data exchange and distribution systems and dealing with user requests. The postholder will generate and maintain online catalogues, scan data for change in digital form and provide advice for the WDC computer managers. Computing experience, including knowledge of other C, Java or HTML/Web Technologies is needed, and some knowledge of solar-terrestrial physics would be an advantage. There will be opportunities for further training whilst in post. The successful candidate will have a degree or equivalent in a scientific, mathematical or computing discipline.

For the above post, candidates should have the ability to work in a team and to interact well with external users. Communication skills, including the ability to write clearly and to present ideas effectively in order to relate to a non-specialist audience, are also required. The salary range is between £1290 & £2420 (1996 pay award pending).

Reference Number: VN1704/98.

## CLRC COUNCIL FOR THE CENTRAL LABORATORY OF THE RESEARCH COUNCILS

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